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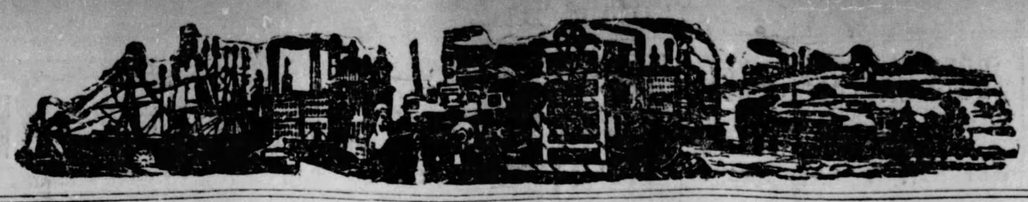

Democratic Campaign in Ohio is Open.

Big crowds at the Woodsdale meeting.
Br'er Peck still in the courts.
All the news of a whole world.
Read the Bee every day of your life.
Price 10 cents a week.

VOL XVII. NO. 140. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY OCTOBER 1, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Weather Bureau,
Toledo, O., October 1, 1892.

There is a storm central over the Gulf of St. Lawrence which will pass off into the Atlantic ocean. A second storm of slight energy is central over Montana with an easterly movement.

The entire country from the Rocky mountains to the New England states is covered by an area of high barometric pressure, that will dominate the weather over the eastedn half of the country during the next 36 hours.

Light rains are reported from portions of the northwest, and on the southern gulf coast; in all other parts of the country the weather has remained fair. Light showers are probable over the northwest and southern states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

The temperature has fallen about 20 degrees over the upper lake region during the past 12 hours, and it will reach this locality to-day. The advance of this cool wave may cause local storms on the lake.

Local forecast for Toledo and vicinity for next 36 hours: Fair, with a local thunder storm, decidedly cooler weather.

E. A. HANNER, Observer.

Forecast for Ohio—Fair; winds shifting to easterly; cooler Sunday morning in northeast portion, followed by rising temperature.

For Indiana and Illinois—Fair; southerly winds; slightly warmer.

LOCAL.

Toledo Boys' home.
Corbett to visit Toledo.
Real estate movements.
Barbers' open meeting.
A milk that is not milk.
Decisions by circuit court.
Personal and social gossip.
Jewish services in progress.
Y. W. C. A. gospel meeting.
Fire commissioners' meeting.
Church announcements for Sunday.
Ohio's Masonic Home corner-stone.
Observance of the Day of Atonement.
Theatrical attractions for the coming week.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Coal advances.
Prairie fires raging.
Chicago anarchists.
Chicago university.
What Peary found.
Foster weather forecast.
Bad class of immigrants.
Doings of Mr. Wanamaker.
Railroad wrecks in the east.
Wauseon bicycle tournament.
News from neighboring towns.
Commissioner Peck's statements.
Captain Buckley murdered at sea.

YOU ARE GETTING CLOSE.

The figures speak for themselves. You can't get away from the inexorable logic of arithmetic. What we are out of pocket, you are in.—It must inevitably happen as a consequence that there will be a big run on

Our Bed Room Suites.

Don't wait until bye and bye, but buy and buy now.

THE CONANT BROS. FURNITURE CO.

Summit, Adams and Water Sts

Paste this in Your Hat.

You can get better goods, lower prices and easier terms on Furniture, Carpets Stoves and all kinds of House furnishings at Draper & Nugent's than elsewhere. Try them once and you will be convinced of the above facts.

DRAPER & NUGENT

MONROE & ST. CLAIR STS.

THE CASE IS ON

Br'er Peck, He of the Labor Statistics.

Is Before Judge Edwards in New York.

He Will Try to Prove to the Court

That Public Office Is a Private Snap.

Presentation of the Defense As Outlined in These Columns When the Case Was First Called.

Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The matter of the application of E. Ellery Anderson for a mandamus compelling Labor Commissioner Peck to produce in court the papers from which he compiled his report on the tariff came up before Judge Edwards this morning, ex-Senator Norton Chase appearing for Mr. Anderson and Edward Meegan for the commissioner.

It was a special term of the supreme court and this was the first actual hearing yet given. The original order directing Mr. Peck to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue was granted by Justice Edwards and was returnable at a special term held in Kingston by Judge Fursman.

A postponement was effected and the case was before Justice Mayham on Tuesday last. He declined to hear it on the ground that Justice Edwards had issued the preliminary order and should hear the case.

There were a number of ex-parte cases heard this morning and then Mr. Chase presented the same papers as were presented to Judge Fursman at Kingston, representing that Mr. Peck had refused to allow public papers on file in his office, and obtained under the seal of the labor commissioner, to be examined, although the law strictly provided that the papers on file in his office were public property.

They therefore asked for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the production of such documents.

Mr. Meegan, for Mr. Peck, presented the affidavit as printed on Tuesday, in which he states that the communication and letters upon which his report is based "were never filed nor made a record in my office and were never the property of the state but were private letters and whatever property exists in them is divided between this deponent and the several senders of the letters.

"I am advised by my counsel that under the decision of Woolsey v. Judd and other kindred cases, injunction would lie against me if I attempted in any way to make public that which I guaranteed should be private matter and held as secret and confidential.

"As the head of the department in question I am of the opinion and so represent to this honorable court, that the publication of names and addresses of the persons and corporations who have furnished the data upon which my report is based, would be greatly injurious to the public interests."

Beware of imitations, dilutions, and substitutes of Dr. Pierce's *genuine* medicines, offered at what pretend to be "cut prices." For the genuine, there's one price, and *only* one price—but, they're *guaranteed*. They're the *cheapest* medicines you can buy at *any* price, for if they fail to benefit or cure, you have your money back. *You pay only for the good you get.*

To prevent fraud and imposition by unprincipled dealers, these genuine guaranteed remedies are now sold only through druggists authorized as agents, and *always* at these long-established prices:

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (for the Liver, Blood and Lungs), $1.00. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and ailments), $1.00. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets (for the liver, stomach and bowels), 25 cents.

Refuse all medicines purporting to be Dr. Pierce's offered at any other prices. Suspicion naturally and rightfully attaches to them.

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Chautauqua Books!

FOR 1892-93.

BROWN, EAGER & HULL.

Jewelry!

Is all the style again this fall. More is being worn than ever. Having just returned from New York we are able to show the very latest novelties the market affords. Look in and see the pretty things whether you buy or not.

J. J. Freeman.

PUTTY UP

the old house and have it painted in pure lead and linseed oil, by

ALLEN & PARKHURST.

GAS EXPLOSION.

The City of Tiffin Shaken Up Once More.

Tiffin, O., Oct. 1—Another distastrous explosion of natural gas occurred in this last night and as the result the handsome little church of Christ is almost a total wreck and J. P. Childs, the well-known insurance man, is horribly and perhaps fatally burned.

A temperance meeting was to be held in the church and at 7:30 o'clock Mr. Childs opened the door and ascended to the lecture room up stairs.

He struck a match for the purpose of lighting the illuminating gas and in an instant an explosion occurred and the west wall of the frame building was blown out and the north gable so badly wrecked that it is liable to fall any moment.

Mr. Childs, who was at the head of the stairway when he struck the match, was blown down the stairway and into the street by the force of the explosion.

His face and hands were burned, but he would have escaped serious injuries from the flames had he not been wearing a pair of celluloid cuffs.

These being highly inflammable ignited like a flash and set fire to his clothing, and before the flames were extinguished his face and hands were literally cooked.

The force of the explosion nearly tore his clothing from his body and the shock, together with the fall he received, have produced injuries that it is feared will terminate fatally.

CHARGED WITH TREASON.

Big Sensation Sprung at Homestead.

Members of the Advisory Committee Arrested.

First Time in the History of the State That a Like Action Has Been Taken.

Homestead, Pa., Oct. 1.—A great sensation was created here by the arrest for treason of a number of the members of the advisory committee of the Homestead strikers.

Those arrested were Chairman Thomas J. Crawford, William Baird, George Rylands, John Dierken and T. W. Brown. The arrests came like a thunderbolt to the strikers, they were so suddenly made and so unexpected.

The prisoners were chatting at street corners when they were taken. The officers were Detectives Mills and Farrell and Deputies Young, Brady, Dewlin, Kreps and Ward.

It was late in the afternoon when the warrants based on the information of Chief Justice Paxson reached Homestead and were placed in the hands of the officers to serve. They started out at 9 o'clock and first caught Crawford and Dierken, who were hurried to the provost guard tents. The others were caught in quick succession before the strikers had time to realize what was happening.

As the prisoners were speeded to the prison tents, alarm was taken, and many strikers hastened toward the guard but were held back and denied all information; indeed several of the prisoners did not know why they were arrested until safe behind the bayonets of the soldiers.

It was intended first to keep the prisoners all night and hunt for others, but through fear of an attempt at rescue, they were taken to the City Farm station, placed on the train, brought to Pittsburg at 11 o'clock, and landed in jail.

At the station a crowd of 150 angry men, assembled with astonishing rapidity, and their determined looks caused apprehension. Two deputies tried to keep them back, but by the time the train arrived they had almost surrounded the group of prisoners and officers. When the train pulled out a sullen jeer of defiance went up, and Chairman Crawford said: "They can persecute us, but they can't make us go to work."

The information for treason upon which the men were arrested were made by County Detective Beltzhoover before Chief Justice Paxson, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. This is the first time in the history of the state that any resident has been charged with treason against the commonwealth and the outcome of the cases will be watched with interest. The penalty, which was formerly death, is 12 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

OHIO PENSIONS.

Buckeye Veterans and Their Dependents Who Have Been Granted Pensions.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Pensions have been granted to the following residents of Ohio:

Original—Thomas Neugan, George W. Hicox, Marcellus Brooker, Dennis Swaney, Robert Allen, Adam T. Day, Daniel L. Lewis (deceased), John Knox, Frank Baumann, Simon Merriman, Charles B. Gilbert, Isaac Newton, James W. Murray, William D. Casselberry, Thomas J. Howe.

Additional—Joseph Thomas, Nelson Bartholmew, Hery Moorman, William W. Eastman, Joseph Benington, David Hess, William L. Householder, William H. Christopher, Oliver P. Hoffman, Jacob Loy, Simeon H. Mullin, Abraham Patterson, Albert G. Harner, Virgil I. W. Weeks.

Supplemental—Samuel K. Hastings.

Increase—George P. Roberts, Silas Morton, Francis T. Humphrey, Robert H. Barrick, Alexander H. J. Harper, Edward Cordell, Henry Cline, John Drollsbough, Samuel McAfee, Sylvester Church.

Reissue—Alban Geering, Hiram B. Oberlin, John Sinclair.

Original widows, etc.—Elizabeth K. Dever, Lavina McCormick, Anna W. Crane, James M. Mellick (father), Sarah Zelder, minors of Hildreth Davis, minors of Levi Batt, Mary P. Hough (mother), minors of James M. Kilbury, Miranda Ranney (mother), Elizabeth Flickenger (mother), Mary A. Scott, Ursula Kalbrunner, Melvina Heath, Elizabeth Halliday (mother), Rachael England, Ruth Burge, Mary Crow.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Columbus, O., Oct. 1.—The following articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state to-day: The Manata of the secretary of state to-day: The Mantua Social Club, Mantua station; the Bank of Minerva Company, Minerva, capital stock, $25,000; the Snyder & Son Company, Piqua, capital stock, $100,000; the Specialty Wood-Working Company, Warren, capital stock, $10,000; the Cleveland General Electric Company, Cleveland, capital stock, $25,000; the Bank of Corning Company, Corning, capital stock, $25,000; the Buckeye Building, Savings and Loan company, East Liverpool, capital stock, $100,000.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

It Opens With Prospects of a Boom.

Many Students Have Left Other Colleges to Go to the Windy City.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Without any ceremonies or formalities the University of Chicago opened its scholastic doors. At 8:30 o'clock to-day the first classes assembled in Cobb's hall and there met their professors.

At 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 o'clock other classes followed, and at 12:30 p. m. all the students and faculty congregated in the chapel for the religious service that will be a regular part of the daily routine.

When the chapel exercises closed the first day of the university ended, for there will be no afternoon classes until Monday. Somewhere between 750 and 1,000 students have registered, and it is a significant fact that a number of those who have entered after passing four or more years in some other college or university is greater than the number of those who are about to begin their college career.

MURDERED IN MIDOCEAN

Captain Buckley of the Bark William Hales

And His Wife Both Killed at Sea.

Sailormen and Vessel Agents Think There Might Have Been a Cause for the Crime.

New York, Oct. 1.—A cablegram from Cape Town, South Africa, by way of London, was received by Shipping Master John H. Quail, of 40 South street, yesterday, saying that the bark William Hales, which left New York July 11, had arrived at that port, and that Capt. Buckley and his wife had been murdered at sea. No particulars were given.

The bark William Hales, Shipping Master Quail says, is now owned by a Mr. Caplin, of Greenport, L. I., but Capt. Buckley was part owner of the craft with Mr. Caplin.

From what could be learned last night, it appears that the Hales arrived in New York from Singapore some time in May last with a general cargo. She reloaded with a like cargo for Cape Town, and then went to the Export Lumber yard at Hunter's Point for a deck load of timber. It was here that the Hales received her crew from the various sailors' boarding houses in Cherry, Water, Front, Washington and Hamilton streets.

When she completed her cargo and was towed into the stream from Hunter's Point it was found that there were just 13 persons on board—an ominous number with less superstitious persons than sailors. The number comprised Capt. Buckley and his wife, First Mate A. J. Morrison, Second Mate Kelly, a carpenter, six sailors, a Chinese cook, variously known as Ah Joe, Ah Yow and Ah Fook, and a Chinese cabin boy, 22 years old, who had come in the bark from Singapore and who was not permitted to land here. After getting as far as Bedloe's Island it was found that the Chinese cook was sick, or was feigning sickness, as was afterwards learned, and had to be put ashore and a substitute obtained.

The delay served to bring word to Capt. Buckley that his mother had died at Greenpoint, so the bark was left at anchor, and the captain went to the funeral. He remained ashore four days.

On the morning of July 11 he was met by I. A. Hooper, a runner for Shipping Master Quail, and was asked if he was going to try and clear that day. Captain Buckley seemed troubled, and said he didn't know.

"I have considerable property," said the captain, "and I'm going to have all my accounts fixed up before going to sea."

"It seemed to me from the captain's actions," said Runner Hooper, "that he had a presentment or forewarning that he would not come back—that something was going to happen him. However, we got him another Chinese cook from Lee Foo, who keeps a sailor's boarding house at 332 Water street, and he got away that afternoon."

Captain Buckley was a well-preserved man of 55 years. He was fully six feet in height, square shouldered and strong of limb. He was known on shore by those he bought stores of or secured his crew from as a genial man, but withal a strict disciplinarian. He was known to men who had sailed with him as a "bucko" or "holy terror," and his bark was known as "a hot ship."

The names of the crew are not known. They came from the boarding house of Claus Tedermann, 103 Washington street, and Peter Hughes, of 388 Water street. The latter said he knew Captain Buckley for a grouty man ashore and a terror at sea. He wouldn't blame the crew for killing him if he cut up the didos he had the reputation of doing, because that was the only way they could gain satisfaction.

Lee Foo of 332 Water street, an intelligent Chinaman, said he remembered shipping the Chinese cook. He could not remember his name, but knew he was a vicious, quarrelsome fellow, whom he was glad to get rid of.

Captain Buckley is said to have a son who is a dentist in Boston, and a brother, a carpenter in Brooklyn.

The run to Cape Town for a vessel like the Hales is usually sixty days. As the Hales left New York July 11 it will be seen she was far behind time.

SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

William Hewitt Pleads Not Guilty to a Serious Charge.

Youngstown, Oct. 1.—William Hewitt, charged with a criminal assault upon Miss Lizzie Hubler, was arraigned, pleaded not guilty and will have a hearing before Mayor Miller. Hewitt claims to be innocent of the charge. He admits having been with Miss Hubler, but asserts that he conveyed her home, which he would not have done had he committed the crime charged. He also says that he had an appointment to meet her on Saturday.

FOR POLITICAL EFFECT.

Big Movement in the City of Chicago

To Get the Anarchists Out of Jail.

Delegates to Meet on Sunday and Petition Governor Fifer to Release Them.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Delegates from two hundred and eighty-five state societies representing a total membership of over 70,000 will meet here to-morrow to consider what steps should be taken looking to the early pardon of Oscar Neebe, Michael Schwab and Samuel Fielden, the three anarchists whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life at the time Spies and his comrades expiated the Haymarket massacre upon the scaffold with their lives.

In the organization represented by the delegates are some of the leading and most influential citizens of Chicago, who are of the opinion that the imprisoned men have already been sufficiently punished for whatever hand they had in the anarchist troubles, and that the time has come when the state should intervene with the pardoning power.

The movement is entirely non-political, the Ammesty association including republicans, democrats, and labor men as well as benevolent and religious organizations.

To-morrow's convention will take final action looking to an appeal to Governor Fifer before the November election.

FREIGHT WRECK.

Bound Brook, N. J., Oct. 1.—While a coal train was running slowly near here at 7 o'clock this morning a Lehigh Valley freight train ran into the rear of the coal train, wrecking a dozen coal cars. Six cars of livestock and one engine were wrecked, blocking the road and causing a complete suspension of travel. The New Jersey and Lehigh Valley roads are both blocked now.

The Reading route between Philadelphia and New York is clear.

FELL OUT WITH ROME.

Cincinnati, Oct. 1.—Mgr. T. J. Capel in a card published yesterday denies the recent statements about his marriage, his fondness for fast horses and his estrangement from Rome and asserts that he is still a priest. He says he is not rich, but poor, and Rome never paid him anything for his services.

FOOD EXPOSITION.

Opening of the Exhibit in Madison Square Garden.

New York, Oct. 1.—The United States food exposition, one of the largest exhibitions of food products ever held in this country, opened to-day at Madison Square Garden.

Combined with it is the New York state exhibit of dairy products and the Columbia dairy show, the latter being in charge of Prof. James Cheesman, the representative of the United States dairy interests at the Paris exposition.

The exhibition, which includes about everything known in the line of food products, completely fills the amphitheater, the concert and exhibition halls and the assembly room. It will continue for three weeks.

A NAVAL REVIEW.

Invitations by Uncle Sam and Accepted by Various Nations.

Washington, Oct. 1.—All of the great naval powers and many of the smaller ones to which invitations were sent by the state department to participate in the naval display in New York next April have accepted the invitation to send some of their latest constructed vessels to take part in the exercises. The details of the display will soon be begun by the navy department. According to naval etiquette the world over the vessels of the different squadrons will be given positions according to the rank of the officers commanding, and as there will of course be many officers of corresponding rank, precedence will be given according to the date of commission.

M'DONALD WILL RETIRE.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—M. C. McDonald, who was recently indicted by the grand jury on a charge of attempting to bribe Justice Woodman in the Garfield park cases, yesterday, by the advice of his attorney, handed in his resignation as a member of the Cook county democratic executive committee. It is understood he will also resign from the state committee as he announced his determination to retire permanently from politics.

CROOKED BANKER.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—Augustus F. H. Schultz, a well-known banker, has surrendered himself to the police and been placed under arrest. Schultz has failed with heavy liabilities, exceeding, it is said, 1,500,000 marks. His arrest has been ordered on the charge of having brought about the failure by fraudulent operations and fearing an arrest, he concluded to surrender himself.

THREE TRAINS PILE UP.

Disastrous Wreck on the Lehigh Road.

One Train Runs Over Another and the Third Crashes Into the First Wreck.

Landsdown, N. J., Oct. 1.—The worst coal and freight wreck in the history of the Eastern and Amboy division of the Lehigh Valley road occurred early this morning.

A coal train drawn by engine 142 was ordered to wait at a siding near here until the second section of the fast freight passed going in the same direction.

The engineer of the coal train pulled off the siding after the first section passed and was run into by the second section.

This threw some of the wrecked cars onto the eastbound track where they were dashed into by engine 380 with an eastbound coal train, causing a triple wreck and blocking the road completely.

Engineer Jordan Werkheiser, of the second section of the fast freight was instantly killed and Brakeman Wm. Dietrich severely injured. All traffic will be blocked to-day. The Lehigh Valley passenger and fast freight trains were sent between New York and Easton over the New Jersey Central.

THE HORSES ARE OFF.

Grand Military Contest in Germany.

The Two Emperors Are Taking Great Interest in the Contests

Vienna, Oct. 1.—The Austrian and Hungarian officers taking part in the long distance riding race between officers of the German and Austrian imperial armies, started this morning. The point of departure was Floriasdorf, a village near Vienna.

The officers left in batches every five minutes. The officer of the German army who arrives first at Floriasdorf will receive a prize from Francis Joseph; the first Austro-Hungarian rider to reach the Berlin barracks at Bell Alliance strasse will have a similar honor from Wilhelm.

The joint imperial committee awards 20,000 marks to the rider who may cover the distance in the shortest time. There are six other prizes, grading down to 1,500 marks. The Austrian and German emperors are very keen on the subject of the race.

The distance to be ridden is 400 miles, and must be ridden with a single horse.

The German riders start from the barracks of the dragoon guards in Berlin. The Austro-Hungarian horses in the race are mostly English half-breeds from Hungarian studs, but there are also a number of thoroughbreds in the contest. The result is expected to decide the merits of the horses of different breeds and their riders, and likewise as to the shortest and most convenient route from one country to the other.

CUT RATES.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Unless there is a further change in the program, the Michigan Central will carry the real estate men to Buffalo next Tuesday. The Nickel Plate has a contract for the business at a $7.30 round trip rate, with special trains both ways, but it is so worded as to be easily broken.

OPERATORS' STRIKE.

It Is Assuming Serious Proportions.

Operators on Other Roads May Be Called Out in Sympathy.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Oct. 1.—The worst phase of the operators' strike appears near at hand. The company, becoming desperate, has caused the arrest of three operators, but when put on trial, failed to appear for prosecution. These operators declare they will sue the company for damages.

Indications now point to a strike on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, though the operators on that road recently secured an advance in salary. Regarding the strike, Chief Ramsey said:

"We are seriously considering the matter of calling out the operators on the Rock Island if the matter is not settled soon. We claim the Rock Island owns or controls the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.

Vienna, Oct. 1.—All of the 22 prisoners implicated in the Bokovina customs frauds were yesterday found guilty and fourteen of the culprits were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from four years to four months. The others were discharged.

GILMORE'S BAND.

Efforts Will Be Made to keep It Together.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—Arrangements have been finally completed which will enable Gilmore's band of 100 pieces to complete its St. Louis engagement and western tour. The St. Louis exposition contract included the personal leadership of P. S. Gilmore, and his death practically terminated it, but the members have completed arrangements to fill out the term. At the time of his death Col. Gilmore was endeavoring to secure from the exposition directors permission to open the world's fair. His contract prohibited any engagements in the west until the close of the 1893 exposition about October 23, but it was the bandmaster's ambition to open the fair, and he anticipated no difficulty in securing permission. It is now very doubtful whether the band will be heard in Chicago at all.

TWO MILLION.

Disastrous Conflagration Reported by Cable.

New York, Oct. 1.—A cable to the Herald from its correspondent at Buenos Ayres says a fire in that city on Thursday morning destroyed property to the value of $2,200,000.

Director Obrecht, of the observatory near Santiago, will co-operate with the party from the Lick observatory which will arrive there in April to view the eclipse of the sun.

Influenza is epidemic at Cochabamba. There have been over 300 cases.

The troops in the La Paz district revolted on September 15.

TERRIBLE STORMS.

Four Hundred Persons Crushed to Death.

Over a Thousand Houses Destroyed.

The Typhoon Is on a Rampage and the Usual Damage Is Being Done

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—The Pacific Mail steamship Peru brings Japanese news up to September 16. The gale which swept over southern and central Japan last month devastated the Rinkin islands and inflicted other terrible damage, the returns from the larger ones alone showing that 400 persons were crushed to death, 23 houses completely wrecked and 1,511 partially destroyed.

At Homamatsu the court house, school, 62 dwellings and a brick railway station were blown down, 10 persons killed and many wounded. In the Shnoka prefecture the destruction wrought was far greater, 800 dwellings being swept away.

At Aidy five people were killed; in Gumma the same devastation took place with the same number of deaths. The Spanish consul at Hong Kong received dispatches stating that the typhoon had reached there and done great damage. There is intense suffering all over the island.

A SERIOUS WRECK.

Lake Shore Cars Dumped Into a Culvert Near Oberlin.

Oberlin, Oct. 1.—One of the worst wrecks that ever occurred here happened at the culvert a mile and a half west of the Lake Shore depot. A train of gravel cars was wrecked and 17 cars were piled promiscuously on top of each other in the culvert.

Workmen were employed enlarging the culvert, and a flagman had been sent out to signal trains, but did not go far enough to flag this one. The engineer and fireman, when they saw their danger, jumped. F. Garrigan, fireman, and J. Kresgach, and G. Gilligan, brakeman, were badly injured about the head, face and legs. Trains were unable to pass from either direction for 12 hours.

GIRAUD IS DEAD.

London, Oct. 1.—Sebastian Charles Giraud, the French painter, is dead, aged 73.

He was born in Paris in 1819. Among his pictures were "Fishing for Seals," "Return of the Hunter," "A Sunday in Buttany," etc. He was decorated with the legion of honor in 1847.

PROPERLY TREATED.

Water Valley, Miss., Oct. 1.—Yesterday Walter Wilson, who is the correspondent of a scurrilous newspaper, and who has circulated some slanderous reports of respectable ladies of this place, was taken out by the citizens and tarred and feathered and ordered to leave the city immediately.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Opening of the Campaign in This State.

Buckeyes Preparing for a Battle.

Rousing Time at the Woodsdale Meeting — Oratory Uncorked for Cleveland and Stevenson.

Woodsdale Island Park, Ohio, Oct. 1.—The campaign in central and southern Ohio was formally opened by the democrats here this afternoon with a picnic in which quite a number of political clubs participated.

There was considerable disappointment at the failure of Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson to arrive in Cincinnati this morning. He was advertised for a public reception at the Gibson house in that city and there was no explanation of is absence until the report came that he was delayed and could not arrive until 11:30.

This prevented the reception, as he was at once brought to this place in a special train over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, arriving in time for a dinner served to the officers and orators of the meeting.

Hon. R. D. Marshall, of Dayton, who is chairman of the meeting, was escorted to the park by the Gravel Hall and Thurman clubs of that city.

Among those who delivered addresses in conjunction with Mr. Stevenson were: Hon. Robert B. Bowler and C. T. Greve, of Cincinnati; John A. McMahon, of Dayton; Congressman Houk, W. A. Taylor, candidate for secretary of state, and ex-Gov. Campbell.

LEWIS LIKELY TO BE APPOINTED.

Columbus, O., Oct. 1.—The appointment of a superintendent for Cleveland's free employment agency will be made by Commissioner Lewis within the next few days. From present indications the appointment will fall upon W. T. Lewis, a puddler, living in Newburg.

A $4,000 FIRE.

Youngstown, O., Oct. 1.—The ticket broker's office and cigar store of Eugene Ward was entirely destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss of $4,000. Insurance, $1,500.

DIED IN NORWALK.

Norwalk, O., Oct. 1.—(Special)—Walker Peat, son of William Peat, of this city, died last night from bowel troubles.

BETWEEN TWO STATES

Iowa and Nebraska Are on the Outs.

The Missouri River is Causing the Trouble.

Neither State Wants Its Lands Washed Away by the Spring Freshets.

Bellevue, Neb., Oct. 1.—One of the boldest undertakings in the history of Nebraska was inaugurated here yesterday.

For some time the Missouri river at this point has threatened many fine farms on the Iowa side. It became apparent that if the channel was not diverted thousands of dollars damages would immediately result.

During the night a large gang of men crossed over from Iowa and commenced digging a canal 16 feet deep and a quarter of a mile long to divert the channel to Nebraska.

The gang is well armed and determined to complete the work before Nebraska people can act.

The current once turned into the canal great damage will result to Nebraska, even greater than is threatened in Iowa.

The work was commenced at a lonely point and was discovered by accident. A movement is on foot to resist the scheme and trouble may follow.

COURT OF APPEALS.

It Has Finished Its Work in New York State.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The court of appeals, Second division, met this morning at 10 o'clock in their rooms at the capitol and finished the labor for which it was created by handing down decisions in the 60 cases left for them to dispose of. The court was created under an amendment to the constitution adopted by the legislature of 1889, allowing the governor to appoint an auxiliary court of seven judges to assist the judges of the court proper to finish up the calendar that for some time had been accumulating much faster than the court proper could handle it. The judges were appointed by Gov. Hill and began service in 1889. They now retire from the court to their places upon the supreme court bench. If at any time the cases again accumulate the governor may either reconvene these judges or appoint new ones.

BIG TIME IN ST. LOUIS.

The Veiled Prophet Has Put in Appearance.

The Drummers Are Also on Deck to Make the City Bustle with Business.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—This is the great day of the autumnal festivities. Business is generally suspended, and the streets are crowded with sight seers.

The event of the day was the arrival of the Veiled Prophet, who was received with the usual honors, and after a short parade went into retirement pending the grand carnival of Tuesday next.

The traveling men of the country are also here to participate in the annual reunion of the Travelers' Protective association. Many of the leading cities of the country are represented. This morning the visitors were driven around the city in carriages and witnessed the military reception to the Veiled Prophet.

This afternoon there will be a general round-up, and the drummers will listen to an oration by Congressman W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, Gov. Francis, of this state, and Gov. Fifer, of Illinois, will also deliver addresses.

PAN-PRESBYTERIANS.

Close of an Interesting Session in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 1.—The valedictory meeting of the Pan-Presbyterians was held last night with Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, of New York, newly elected president, in the chair.

Farewell addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Park, of Belfast; Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Longansport, Ind.; Rev. Dr. F. McAdam Muir, of Edinburgh; Rev. Dr. P. H. Hoge, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. J. B. Drury, of New York, and many others. The council then adjourned to meet in Glasgow in September, 1896.

ATTACKED BY DAHOMEYANS.

Paris, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Porto Novo says: "While the French gunboats Opale and Coral were ascending the river Queme at Tahoue, September 28, they were attacked by numbers of Dahomeyans, who were repulsed with heavy loss, the ground being strewn with their dead bodies. One Frenchman was killed and 13 were wounded. The land expedition is in fine condition and has advanced to near Gtome."

NAUTICAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Washington, Oct. 1.—In his forthcoming annual report E. C. O'Brien, the commissioner of navigation of the treasury department, will recommend the establishment of nautical schools for the better scientific education of the men employed in the merchant marine on the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes. Two floating schools, one to be on the great lakes and one on the Atlantic seaboard will be recommended; also a school on shore. These schools are to be maintained at government expense.

OCEAN MARINE.

New York, Oct. 1.—Arrived—Columbia, from Southampton. She brings 113 first and 107 second cabin passengers. Among them are Director G. Amberg, Fanny Davenport, W. Melbourne MacDowell and Mrs. MacDowell. All are well.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Beaver line steamship Lake Huron went ashore below St. Jean Aux, Eschaillons yesterday.

SUNDAY OPENING.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 1.—The Minnesota women's auxiliary to the world's fair have voted that the fair be kept open on Sunday. It has elicited a storm of criticism.

FAIR BUILDINGS BURNED.

Roodhouse, Ill., Oct. 1.—Last night fire destroyed the stables at the fair grounds here. Three valuable race horses, Lady Almont, Atticus and Provost were burned. The total loss is about $15,000.

MILES OF FIRE

Is Sweeping Across the Northern States.

Men, Women and Cattle Being Driven Before the Roaring Flames.

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 1.—Passengers arriving here yesterday from the west state that a terrible fire is raging west of the Missouri river.

The fire is about 15 miles in width and 20 miles long.

A stiff breeze is driving the flames at a fast rate and men, cattle and sheep have to run for their lives.

Every available means has been brought to use to check its progress, but without effect. The fire is 40 miles northwest of Bismarck.

WOOD COUNTY FAIR.

A Splendid Attendance and Good Results.

The Weather Perfect—Winners in the Races—Some of the Exhibits—Notes.

Bowling Green, Oct. 1.—(Special)—Another immense crowd is present to-day and the fair is in every sense of the word a success. The throng yesterday was as large, if not larger, than the day previous, and there seems to be no let up to the rush.

The races yesterday were of great local interest, as there was one race expressly for Wood county horses.

The first race yesterday was a 2:30 pace for a purse of $300, and it was Rupert's from the start. The judges were of the opinion that Bay Billy was not properly driven and his driver was changed. In start for the next heat Rupert broke away and ran around the track, but was headed off without doing any damage. Summary:

Rupert, c h	1	1	1
Bay Billy	2	2	2
Maud M, c m	3	3	3

Time, 2:33 1-4; 2:40; 2:36.

The next race was a free-for-all pace or trot for Wood county horses only. There was a good deal of interest taken in this race. There were five starters and the contest was interesting. Morning Star looked like a winner, but Laura N. after the first heat had it her own way.

Laura N., Holladay & Hamilton	2	1	1
Morning Star, F. W. Rodgers Bowling Green	1	4	2
Bennett, T. Alexander, Bowling Green	3	2	3
Wavington, G. C. Stevenson, Bowling Green	4	3	4
Ida May, T. S. Carmon, Bradner	dis.		

Time, 3:00; 3:02; 2:55; 2:54.

The unfinished pony race for Wood county ponies was another interesting event. It resulted as follows:

Jim Taylor, William Kera Gilboa	1	1	
White Stockings, J. W. Able, Pemberville	2	3	
White Foot, Z. Struble, Kansas	4	2	
Brown Jim, J. A. Decker, Pemberville	3	5	
Birdie, David Chapman, Weston,	5	4	
Bimy, Peter Oiler, Tontogany,	6	dr	

Time, :58; :58.

The running race was postponed until to-day, when another schedule of excellent events will be put up. The races this afternoon include a 2:30 trot, a 2:40 pace and a running race.

The Foot Race.

Of the sprinting match between Martin, of Toledo, and Sims, of Bowling Green, the Sentinel says:

James Martin won the 100 yards dash yesterday afternoon from Robert Sims, in 10 1-2 seconds. The record for this distance is 9 2-5 seconds, so it can be seen it was no mean ordinary race. Sims is a swift runner there is no doubt, and has won many races, but we think he was outclassed by Martin.

By the way, Martin is only an assumed or professional name, the sprinter's real name being James A. Cherry. He is a professional sprinter and has been running 12 years in all parts of the country, wherever he can arrange a match. When Cherry called last evening to claim the stakes (which were increased to $100 a side yesterday morning) he furnished indisputable evidence of being what he claims—one of the fastest short distance runners in the world. He doesn't reside in Toledo, but was only there trying to arrange a match. He has defeated such runners as Harry Bethune, Skates Brehm, Dash Lang, Wm. Boyd, Duke Coin and Jack Gibson, all of whom are sprinters of national reputation.

He says he stands ready to run any man in the world, and claims to have a reputation for getting away from the mark in shorter order than any man in the business.

In one of his achievements Cherry bested David Sheehan, champion of Pennsylvania, for $500, distance 125 yards with time at the phenomenal low mark of 12 1-4. A Pittsburg paper stated that $5,000 changed hands on this race.

The boys here backed Sims up very properly for quite a roll, and they still think they would have had a copper-riveted cinch on any other than a professional opponent.

Saturday's Races.

The final events on the racing program for to-morrow are as follows:

2:20 trot, purse $300:

Little Daisy, br. m. ..... J. W. Passe
Gas, b. g. ..... A. S. Tollman
Kate Earle, c. m. ..... Ketcham Farm
Maree, b. m. ..... Ketcham Farm
Maggie S., br. m. ..... Oak Ridge Stock Farm

2:40 trot, purse $200:

Perline, s.s. ..... Parker
Hattie L., ch. m. ..... M. Losee
Nettie V., b. m. ..... I. B. Cherry
Woodbine Wilkes, b. s. ..... Dick Bonner
Bessie Wilkes, blk. m. ..... J. V. Newton
Parrot, b. g. ..... T. J. Nicholson
Nellie Rogers, dn. m. ..... S. J. Rogers
Lotty D. ..... Shelly Bros
Little Goldie ..... J. D. Koler

C. J. Woolley & Co.

The exhibit of this enterprising firm far surpasses their efforts of former years. They occupy a large space near the entrance of the main building where they have a full line of organs and pianos. The self playing symphony is attracting more people than any one thing in the building.

If you want a piano it will pay you to consult this firm. Their place of business is 311 Superior street, near Madison, Toledo, O.

The well-known pipe organist, A. D. Scammel, with the popular pianist, Will Stackhouse, is furnishing lovers of music with selections on Blasius and Stuyvesant pianos.

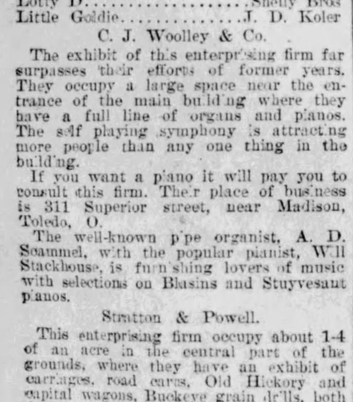
Stratton & Powell.

This enterprising firm occupy about 1-4 of an acre in the central part of the grounds, where they have an exhibit of carriages, road cares, Old Hickory and capital wagons, Buckeye grain drills, both fertilizer and plain, Troy carriages and surries, in fact, everything to tickle the farmer. They also handle the Ideal steel tower windmill, Kraus pivot axle, and Albion spring tooth cultivator. Their exhibit of the Gale Manufacturing company goods is especially fine. These goods are well and favorably known all over the country. Their plows, disc harrows, Big Injun sulky plow, cultivators eac., are pronounced by the farmers who use them to be the finest in the market. Messrs. Stratton & Powell are located at Bowling Green, O. Give them a call when you want A No. 1 farm implements.

The Electro Carbon Gas Generator.

This novel exhibit is attracting its share of the crowd. With this gas generator you can make your own natural gas at a cost of 3 to 10 cents a day. The burners can be placed in any cooking or heating stove or furnace and give better satisfaction than any other fuel. No wood to carry in no ashes to carry out.

Mr. A. M. Chapman is the inventor and



Patrolman Julius Zeidler

Of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Police Force, gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His wife takes it for dizziness and indigestion and it works charmingly. The children also take it with great benefit. It is without doubt a most excellent thing for **That Tired Feeling.** I cheerfully recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and Hood's Pills to every one who wishes to have health and comfort." Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache.

pantentee, for territory and further particulars address him at Bowling Green.

Notes.

The balloon ascensions catch the crowd.

Carriages were coming thick and fast as early at 7:30 a. m.

There are not as many Toledoans present as on former days.

Geo. Ketcham drove Nyanza an exhibition heat in 2:29 3-4.

The number yesterday in attendance was placed at 15,000.

Friday was school children's day, and they were all on hand bright and early.

The great Baronstein was given a trot around the track. He is a handsome animal.

The clever little yearling, J. P. Dowling, lowered his record of 1:30, half mile, by a 1-4.

The orchestra at the dancing pavilion should be secured for the Wonderland museum.

Wauseon bicyclists are coming to the front. F. W. Tray had a walk-away in the race yesterday.

If the crowds are any criterion the grand stand will need another 80-foot addition before another year.

One good thing at the fair is that there is no gouging the public in the matter of prices. Everything is very cheap.

There were many close finishes during the races, and the immense crowd in the grand stand was enthusiastic throughout.

There were 238 more paid tickets on Thursday than on same day last year. This is a good showing, taking into consideration the fairs at Findlay and Fremont.

The prettiest balloon ascension seen in a long time was made to-day by Prof. Dennis. He rose to a height of 3,000 feet before cutting loose and landed just outside the northwest corner of the grounds.

Thursday evening was spent very pleasantly at the A. Froney residence on West Wooster. An impromptu party was given in honor of some guests who are here visiting and taking in the fair. Those present were as follows: From Tiffin—Frank Myers and Charles Ferrell; from Toledo, Mrs. H. E. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stackhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Leibius, Charles O'Brien, F. B. Hartman, C. M. Scammel, J. N. Schmidt, Will Welbon, Carl Wuerfel, Herman Middaugh, Herman Hahn, Bert St. John and Frank Aulette, while those from town were Fred Moore and wife, L. L. Yonker, B. J. Froney and wife, Florence Froney and Blanche Moore, of Clyde, O., who is the guest of Miss Florence for a few days.

FROM FINDLAY.

Closing Day of the Hancock Fair.

Everybody Pleased With the Work of the Week—General Notes.

Findlay, O., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The third day of the Hancock county fair opened favorably for everybody. The crowds the first two days were lighter than expected, which was due largely to other fairs being held in the vicinity.

The buildings were all well filled with exhibits, every line of business being represented, even the undertaker. The vegetable display, though not so large as in former years, was finer than ever.

The livestock department is of unusual interest and, in fact, every department is filled with exhibits well worth seeing.

In the one mile novice bicycle race, W. G. Prescott got first prize. The other contestants finished in the order named: E. F. Douglas, J. A. Sivalls, A. L. Phillips, Charles Mugul, Will Gelwix, Charles Harry, C. P. Ward. Time 3:00 1-2.

In the one mile championship race, Chas. Van Tine got first, Will Dunn second, W. G. Prescott third, Will Gelwix fourth. The race between Van Tine and Dunn was a very pretty one and close, and created much excitement.

The races resulted as follows:

2:23 class, trotting, purse $400:

Red Cedar	1	1	1
Blanch Morrison	2	2	2
Col Neal	dis.		

Time, 2:31 1-2, 2:31, 2:30 1-2.

2:27 class, pacing, purse $350:

Housed	1	1	1
Huea A.	2	2	2
Gray Dan	3	3	3

Time, 2:28, 2:25 1-2, 2:28 1-2.

Notes.

Wanamaker & Brown, of Philadelphia; A. H. Sturtevant & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and the Whitney & Curner Co. were all well represented at the fair.

The Alliance Carriage Co. have a very large display.

Findlay's pride, the Northwestern band, furnished music during the fair. They were under the direction of Chas. Eley.

Stoker and John M. Scott posts, G. A. R., had a large collection of war relics on exhibition.

The exhibits of Raynor & Co., pianos, and J. S. Patterson & Sons, dry goods, were especially fine.

COL. CANADAY.

His Remains Buried in Washington.

Friends of the Deceased Are Beginning to Think a Burglary Was Committed.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Col. W. P. Canaday, ex-sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate, whose death occurred last Tuesday, was buried yesterday afternoon.

The case has taken on some mysterious features and the theory is advanced that the colonel did not commit suicide.

An expert glazier says the window in the room where the deceased was first found bound to the door was broken from the outside and the gentleman who cut him loose says he had no idea that Canaday had tied the cords himself.

Other occupants of the house state that they heard voices in the room some time in the night.

These facts together with the fact that certain personal property the colonel was known to have in his possession, notably two gold watches, cannot be found, and the other fact, deemed to be pertinent, that the charred papers found on the floor of the room, prove to be the remnants of notes for money loaned by him warrant his friends in asserting that there was a genuine burglary and that if the colonel did kill himself he was driven to it by the consciousness that he was unjustly suspected.

J. C. Callahan has been appointed collector by the court, to take possession of Col. Canaday's effects pending the appointment of an administrator of the estate.

MELBOURNE EXCITED.

He Thought He Had Lost His Secret, and Was Almost Crazy for a Time.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 1.—Frank Melbourne, the Australian rainmaker, who has headquarters here, thought for a few minutes this evening that he had been robbed of his valuable secret. He was just returned from the interior of the state, where he had filled an two contracts to break drought.

On alighting from the train he missed his valises, in which he carries apparatus and chemicals. He set up the cry that they had been stolen and by his frenzied actions excited a large crowd on the platform.

He threatened to murder the thief and it is believed he would have committed some violence if trainmen had not opportunely restored the property, which Melbourne had carefully placed under seats in the car.

His nerves were at a tension from constant work during the past two weeks and the shock of the incident has made him sick. He will recover soon and go to Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota and fill contracts. Melbourne says he wants to sell his process to the government and get rid of the worry of protecting it from imitators.

WILL CONTEST THEIR FATHER'S WILL

Mansfield, O., Oct. 1.—Five of the sons of the late Thomas Baxter, president of the Baxter Stove company, have begun proceedings to contest the will of the deceased, on the grounds that at the time the document was executed the testator was unable, by reason of the infirmities of age, to properly distribute his real estate. The suit is brought against Berry A., youngest son of the deceased, and the minor children of one son who was disinherited.

BOYS ON THEIR BIKES

Will Have a Great Time at Wauseon.

Toledo Extended an Invitation to Be There.

Base Ball Games and Standing of the League Clubs—Miscellaneous Mention.

Wauseon, O., Oct. 1.—(Special)—The Wauseon Cycle club will give their "Silver Tournament" Friday, Oct. 7. There will be ten events, most of which are open. The policy of the club has been to offer the best prizes in open events, and thus gain prestige abroad. It is hoped by the club and all citizens that Toledo will turn out its full quota to this the last event of the season. If the Toledo club would take favorable action in the matter a special train could be secured. A committee from W. C. C. will probably try and make such an arrangement with the Toledo Wheelmen.

The following is the program, entries closing the evening of Oct. 6:

First Race, Fulton County, Limited to those who never raced prior to Sept. 10, 1892:

1—Bicycle lamp	$ 7.00
2—New Departure Bell and box candy	3.50
3—Kid gloves	1.50

Second, Half Mile, Open.

1—Silver water set	$25.00
2—Easel and picture	$ 10.00
3—Box cigars	2.50

Third, One Mile, 3-Minute Class.

1—Cyclometer	$10.00
2—Patent leather shoes	5.00
3—Box cigars	2.50

Fourth, One Mile, Open.

1—Silver gold-lined six-piece tea set and server	$75.00
2—Overcoat	15.00
3—Umbrella	5.00

Fifth.

1—Mackintosh	$12.00
2—Watercoat	5.00
3—Box cigars	2.50

Sixth, Wauseon Race.

1—Oak chair	$10.00
2—One dozen photographs	5.00
3—Buckeye Steam Laundry work	2.50

Seventh, Three Mile Lap Race.

1—Silver tea set, 5 pieces	$40.00
2—Moquette rug	10.00
3—Box cigars	2.50

Eighth, One Mile, Fulton County.

1—Silver spoon and berry dish	$15.00
2—Silver cup	5.00
3—L. A. W. badge	3.00

Ninth, Two Mile Sealed Handicap.

1—Silver coffee set, 4 pieces	$35.00
2—Hanging lamp	10.00
3—Box cigars	2.50

Tenth, Consolation.

Prizes to be selected.

Upper Sandusky, O., Oct. 1.—A great crowd was at the fair here Friday, the attendance being estimated at 8,000. The races were the principal drawing card and resulted as follows:

2:00 trot:

Eli	7	6	6
J. C. P.	2	2	2
Lady Bell	6	5	5
Coyler Wilkes	4	4	4
Daisy Dee	1	1	1
Aeolus	5	7	6
Mystic Maid	3	3	3

Time—2:41, 2:40, 2:40.

2 and 3-year old trot:

Honey Bee	1	2	1
Oklahoma Lewis	2	1	2
Joe Wilkes	3	4	4
Stillonian	4	3	3

Time—3:04, 3:04, 3:03.

Mile running:

Brambolette	3	3
Billy the Kid	1	1
Nora J.	2	2

Time—1:51; 151.

Elyria, O., Oct. 1.—The following is the summary of the races here. There was some trouble occasioned by declaring the third heat in the free-for-all a dead heat, and Keokee was drawn:

Free-for-all:

Sam Bassett	2	4	0	1	1 1
Keokee	1	3	0	dr	
Elixir	3	2	3	3	2
Muggins	4	1	4	2	3

Time—2:22 3-4, 2:22 1-4, 2:22 1-2, 2:23 1-2, 2:27, 2:29.

2:40 trot:

Nina	1	1	1
Belle Whitney	4	2	
Amherst Boy	3	3	
Wickliffe	5	5	4
Alice Carneal	4	3	5
Miss Hastings	dr		
Lela	dis		
George T.	dis		

Time—2:31 1-2, 2:32 1-2, 2:32 1-2.

4-year old stake:

Jessie D.	1	1	1
Quintin	2	2	2
Chiquira	3	3	3
Miss Harper	4	4	4
Iral	5	5	5

Time—2:34 1-2, 2:33, 2:33.

Fremont, O., Oct. 1.—At the fortieth annual fair of the Sandusky County Agricultural society the free-for-all trotting race, purse $300, resulted as follows:

Florida Monarch	1	1	1
Nickel Plate	2	2	2

Time—2:28 1-4, 2:28, 2:22 1-2.

Free-for-all pace, purse $300:

Alvin Swift	1	1	1
Milk Shake	2	2	2

Time—2:25, 2:34, 2:19.

Laporte, Ind., Oct. 1.—The Laporte county fair and races closed, the track record being reduced 3:14 seconds in the free-for-all trot by F. J. Berry's horse, Strontia.

Free-for-all trot, purse $300:

Strontia	3	2	1	1	1
"O"	1	1	2	2	2
Fanny A.	2	3	3	3	3

Time—2:22 1-2, 2:21, 2:23 1-4, 2:20. 2:19 3-4.

Free-for-all pace, purse $200:

Meacham	2	1	1	1
American Boy	1	2	2	2

Time—2:22, 2:22, 2:24, 2:22 1-2.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 1.—The races here resulted as follows:

2:20 pace, purse $1,000:

Flowing Tide, ch. m., by Albert V., dam Echo (Kenny)	1	1	1
Rocker, b. g. (Malon y	3	2	2
Jennie Hawthorn, b. m., (Rathbun)	5	3	3
Drelincourt, br. s. (Shuler)	4	4	4
King Medium, b. g. (Tracy)	6	d's	
Boone Wilson, g. s. (McLaughlin)	6	dis	

Time, 2:18 1-2; 2:16; 2:17 1-4.

2:18 class, purse $1,000:

Reina, bl. m., by St. Amand, dam by Victor (Doble)	1	1	1
Clara D., b. m. (Kelley)	2	2	7
Ermine, bl. m. (Hutchins)	5	3	2
Grace Napoleon, b. m. (S. Fuller	6	4	3
Una Wilkes, b. m. (Goldsmith)	3	8	6
Mark Sirius, ch. s. (Shuler)	4	6	4
Florida, bl. m. (Kenney)	8	5	5
Lady Bell, g. m. (Johnston)	7	7	8

Time, 2:13 1-2; 2:13 3-4; 2:14 1-4.

Free-for-all-trot, purse $1,000:

Ryland T., b. g., by Ledger Jr., dam by Ulverston Walker)	1	4	3	3	1	1	
Little Albert, ch. g., by Albert W. (Kelly)	4	3	1	1	3	2	
Charleston, ch. s., by Bourbon Wilkes (McHenry)	3	1	4	4	4	3	
Jack, g. g (Doble)	2	2	2	2	2	ro	

Time, 2:12 1-4; 2:12 1-4; 2:12; 2:13 1-4; 2:11 1-4; 2: 14 1-4.

2:14 class, purse $1,000:

Walter E., b. g., by Patchen Mambrino, Marie Wagner, by (Walker)	2	1	1	1
Belle Vera, bl. m., by Vatican (Doble and F. Starr)	1	5	2	5
So Long, g. g. (Andrews)	4	2	4	3
St. Vincent, b. s. (McHenery)	5	4	3	2
Mattie H., r. m. (Kelly)	3	3	5	4

Time, 2:08 3-4; 2:12; 2:13 3-4; 2:12 1-2.

2:17 pace, purse $1,000 (unfinished):

Nellie B., br. m., by Notable (Barker)	2	1
Nutthurst, ch. s. (Rhea)	3	2
Argot Wilkes, b. s. (Dunn)	5	3
Mikado, b. g. (Lewis)	4	4
Kissels Dallas, ch. g., by Indian Chief (Kissel	1	d's
Jennie Wren, b. m. (Doud)		dis

Time, 2:12; 2:14 3-4.

I ain't posin' for a prize beauty, but when it comes to hard sense, I'll back my judgment against some of them swells that think they know it all. I git my clothes of the Hyman Co. on easy payments, and that's a certificate of good judgment in this neck of the woods.

OUR • FIRST • YEAR

SUCCESSFULLY PASSED

The amount of our Business during that Time has convinced us that we are appreciated. People are tired of the Old Fogy method of Paying Cash.

"PAY AS YOU EARN"--OUR MOTTO.

WE SELL

CLOTHING, CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS!

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Curtains, Rugs, Albums, Bibles, Etc.

ON EASY PAYMENTS.

212 Summit Street. • THE HYMAN CO. • Wholesale Side UP STAIRS

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1.—W. W. Windle, of Millbury, broke Zimmerman's two mile bicycle record at Hampden park today. He made the distance in 4:28 3-5. Zimmerman's record is 4:37 2-5.

—::—::—

Miss Nelson, who is to contest on her bicycle at the Toledo Exposition on Monday against Toledo horses, won four out of her five races at the county fairs this week, and will prove a drawing card here. There are seventeen entries in the bicycle races and Monday promises to be a very interesting day to lovers of the wheel.

—::—::—

Games played in the National league resulted as follows:

Clubs.	Pitchers.	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	Bredestein	7	11	4
Cleveland	Davis	5	9	4
Pittsburg	Ehret	5	8	4
Louisville	Clausen	1	2	4
Cincinnati	Chamberlain	1	3	1
Chicago	Hutchinson	5	14	1
Brooklyn	Kennedy	4	5	4
Baltimore	Schmidt	5	12	4
New York	Rusie	4	11	1
Philadelphia	Keefe	5	5	1
Boston	Nichols	13	11	3
Washington	Killen	3	9	5

—::—::—

Standing of the clubs in the National league:

	W.	L.	Pr. c.
Cleveland	47	18	.723
Boston	40	24	.625
Pittsburg	37	28	.569
Brooklyn	36	30	.545
New York	34	30	.531
Philadelphia	34	31	.523
Chicago	32	33	.492
Cincinnati	31	33	.484
Louisville	27	36	.429
Baltimore	24	38	.387
St. Louis	23	43	.348
Washington	21	42	.333

HE THANKED THE MOB.

Strange Incident at the Scene of a Lynching.

A Murderer Who Was Glad That Somebody Was Going to Kill Him.

Dunsmuir, Cal., Oct. 1.—J. W. Smith, a carpenter, brutally murdered his wife and 6-year-old daughter at Castello Thursday night by shooting them with a shotgun and cutting the child's throat. Smith had been drinking. Last night a mob of 25 men went from here, took Smith from the officers who were en route to Redding with him and hanged him. Smith thanked the mob and said he was glad to be hanged.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

It is Rendered by a Cincinnati Judge and is of Interest to Business Men and Bankers.

Cincinnati, Oct. 1.—Judge Smith, in the superior court, has rendered a decision of great interest to bankers and business men. The action was on behalf of the Western National bank of New York against the estate of E. L. Harper, the convict banker. Harper indorsed A. P. Gahr's note for $200,000, and pledging part of the new issue of Fidelity stock as collateral secured money representing the face value.

The action of the bank was based on the celebrated prospectus of the Fidelity which President Briggs Swift signed. After the crash the new bank sued Mr. Swift and a compromise for $75,000 was effected. With a loss of $125,000 the bank then sued to recover the original amount from the Harper estate. The defense set up the compromise entered into by Mr. Swift.

The court held that the bank is entitled to present his claim for the full amount, $200,000, against Harper, and it is entitled to receive dividends on the face value. A compromise by another party could not effect the liability of the Harper estate for losses and damages.

HE WILL GO TO COLUMBUS.

Mansfield, Oct. 1.—William E. Brown, the pseudo-deputy United States marshal arrested at Akron and returned to this city on suspicion of having robbed Terry Campbell, a railroad contractor of Rockport, of $150 in this city on Tuesday night, pleaded guilty to the charge in mayor's court and in default of $1,000 bail was sent to jail.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO
SAN FRANCISCO
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ED. McLEARY,

Practical Machinist!

Repairing and Setting Up Machinery Promptly Attended To.

2 & 4 ST. CLAIR ST., TOLEDO, O.

REAL ESTATE.

REMEMBER

The Sale of CHERRY GROVE lots lasts only 20 days longer. COME AT ONCE and get one.

I will build this fall or in the spring for anyone purchasing a lot at this sale. You will not have another chance in a lifetime.

L. Bateman will be at the grounds from 3 to 8 p. m. daily.

R. W. SMITH

310 Superior Street.

Ira A. Richardson & Son

3 Produce Exchange.

Best planned, modern priced residence in the city; 10 rooms, large cellar and attic; sanitary plumbing, elegant mantels, both gases, water and sewerage connections, stone sidewalks, on Melrose street.

For Sale on Monthly Payments.

FALL FESTIVITIES.

St. Louis, Mo.

GREATER THAN EVER

ST. LOUIS FAIR,

OCTOBER 3RD TO 8TH INCLUSIVE.

Street Illuminations.

Veiled Prophet Pageant

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 4TH.

$11.25 | ROUND TRIP | $11.25

VIA

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R.

CLOVER LEAF ROUTE.

2—FAST TRAINS DAILY—2

Buffet Reclining Chair Cars, Seats Free. Buffet Vestibuled Sleeping Cars. No other route offers similar service, or equal rates.

Call on any Clover Leaf Agent, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, or Toledo Agents.

WM. GATES, Boody House.

F. VALENTINE, Union Depot.

N. B.—Hereafter Pacific Coast Tourist tickets via CLOVER LEAF ROUTE will be limited, returning (9) months instead of (6) months, as formerly.

ONE FARE EXCURSION TICKETS TO CITY OF MEXICO, NOVEMBER.

We Offer Special

Celluloid Frames!

(Like cut, in all shades.)

AT 12c EACH.

Some better grades at 39c, 88c, $1.00 and $1.25.

The Fair

323 Summit Street.

Formerly Boston 5 and 10c Store.

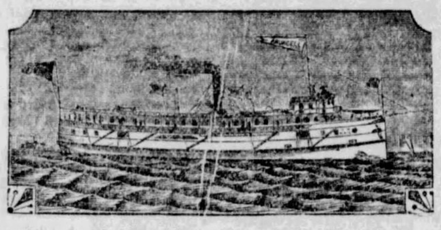
Removal • Sale!

As we are so much cramped for room we have leased the store 133 Summit St., and while the store is being renovated we shall make a closing sale of all merchandise in our present store. Every dollar's worth of goods on our shelves will be closed out. This will be an excellent opportunity to buy goods cheap. Dry Goods, Millinery, Underwear and Notions all bought recently. We expect to remove on or about Oct. 20th, which will give us 25 days to close out our present stock. An extra force of help will be added so that all will be promptly waited upon. Come now before the stock is broken.

STORE TO RENT.

Au Bon Marche, 320 Monroe St.

FOR DETROIT



STEAMER ARUNDELL, SUNDAY, OCT. 2

At 9 O'clock, A. M., from Foot of Jefferson St.

FARE 50 CENTS, ROUND TRIP.

Steadman COLLEGE

Corner Summit and Adams Sts.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

BOOKKEEPING BY ACTUAL BUSINESS PRACTICE

From day of entrance.

OUR INSTRUCTORS are men who have had years of experience.

WE HAVE A SCHOOL OF HIGH GRADE but our rates are no higher than those of inferior schools.

Call at the office or send for information.

A. H. STEADMAN, Prin.

PIANOS • DECKER BROS HAINES BROTHERS, C. & J. Fischer and Baldwin.

Oldest and Largest Piano House in the State of Ohio.

229 Summit Street. **D. H. BALDWIN & CO.**

Now on Exhibition and Sale!

We will be pleased to show to our patrons and friends a very complete stock of Curtains, Draperies and Art Goods, if they will favor us with a call. Remember our pride is elegant goods at the lowest possible price

GEO. D. SCOTT, Corner Oakwood and Lawrence Aves.

New Goods! New Goods!

OUR NEW FALL STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

Double-Breasted Suits for men, boys and children in all the newest shades and styles. Double-Breasted Overcoats of every shade and quality, and the largest assortment to select from.

OUR $2 STIFF HAT

IS THE BEST IN THE STATE.

We also have a complete line of White Shirts, Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Rubber Goods, Etc., which can't be beat.

Call and See Them Before Buying.

"The Model" Clothing House

NELLIS & HATTENBACH,

201-203-205 Summit Street, Corner Jefferson

THE TRUTH OF IT.

Is There Any Limit to Human Endurance?

A Revelation Which Will Astonish Most People.

And Yet It Is in Reality of Every Day Occurrence.

The following communication is from one of our correspondents, Mrs. Carrie E. Martin, a lady well known and highly respected and who occupies a position of the highest social distinction in West Leyden, Mass. Her experience is of such a nature and its importance to many is so great and far reaching, that we give it to our readers in her own words:

"Last summer I was all run down, had chills, no appetite, very little sleep nights and none days, faint spells, trembling feelings and was so weak I could hardly walk around the room. I continued to run down in health and strength until I feared utter nervous prostration, with its untold miseries.

"I sent for our town physician and he came a good many times. I soon had to give up work entirely, still his medicines did me no good. I tried to ride out one morning, but went only a few rods and had to come home. My husband then went to church, leaving me with the hired help and my children. Such a terrible day as I spent, tongue cannot describe. I could scarcely get from the couch to a chair!

"When my husband came in from church I told him I was worse and that I would die if I did not get help soon; that I would not take any more of the dotor's medicine but try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, if he thought best.

"He advised me to try it, and went immediately and got a bottle, which I began to take; up to this time we knew nothing of its value except as we had seen it advertised.

Mrs. Carrie E. Martin.

"In the course of two days our family physician came in and saying that he found me about the same finally told me that he had concluded to ask for counsel. He informed me that I might choose any doctor I preferred to meet him in consultation.

"I said to him, 'then you consider me pretty badly off?'

"He answered, 'I certainly do, and shall not prescribe for you again until some other doctor sees you, as I do not know what to give you next.'

"I then said to him, 'perhaps you will be offended, but I have not taken any of your medicine for two days, but am taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.'

"He answered, 'I am not offended; if it will help you I shall be very glad. You may continue its use a week, and if no better, then we will have counsel.'

"But at the end of the week I was better. In two weeks I was a good deal better, no chills, no faint feelings, could eat some and sleep quite well. In three weeks I was around and about the house. In four weeks my hired girl left me and I went to doing my housework alone, and have since continued to do so with seven in the family.

"Since that time our family physician has advised its use from time to time, saying that it would keep up my strength better. He has advised others to take it, telling them of the good it did me, and to-day I have reason, yes, great reason, to thank God for my recovery, and through the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I am only too glad to testify to its merits. God bless Dr. Greene and his wonderful medicine."

This remarkable remedy is purely vegetable and harmless, and can be procured at any drug store for $1.00 per bottle. Like the above able and excellent physician, all doctors of high standing recommend the sick to use it, for it cures. Doctors prescribe and recommend it because it is not a patent medicine but a physician's prescription, the discovery of the eminent specialist, Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th street, New York, who is so wonderfully successful in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, and who can be consulted free, personally or by letter.—Editor.

LEADERS OF THE WORLD!

Nancy Hanks leads the trotters, making a mile in 2:04.

Mascot leads the pacers, makin a mile in 2:04.

No. 9 leads the sewing machines, distancing all competitors and capturing first premium everywhere.

Trotters, pacers and machines all stay in the shade when Nancy Hanks, Mascot and the No. 9 are shown.

See A. AUSTIN, 317 Adams street. Get prices, save money on sewing machines. Wholesale and retail. Agents wanted.

Dr. Wm. T. Rowsey's COUGH CURE.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, the cough that follows measels and chicken-pox, bronchitis, and all other bronchial and lung affections, promptly cured by its use.

For sale by all druggists at 25c per bottle.

TRUSTEES MEETING.

Money Needed to Carry on the Work of the Toledo Boys' Home.

Yesterday afternoon the regular meeting of the trustees of the Toledo Boys' home was held, the business before the meeting being the reports of committees and the consideration of work to be done, and for feasible plans for obtaining money for carrying on the same.

No more charitable work is being done in the city, or none from which better results can be had.

Here are homeless boys clothed, sheltered and fed for a nominal sum, taught the principles of good citizenship and manhood.

Surely this is a work deserving of the most hearty co-operation of Toledo people.

At present the home is in need of assistance, and they should receive it.

Next Monday evening the night school opens.

Mr. Barnes will give instruction in penmanship on Wednesday evening.

The new matron has taken up her work in a manner entirely satisfactory to the management, and with the little help that will doubtless be cheerfully given, the home will enter upon the winter work with new zeal and courage and with determination to be successful in all their undertakings.

ALL OVER THE CITY.

Minor Notes of Interest in the Local News Line,

Gathered by the Bee's Corps of Hustlers,

And Put in Shape for Perusal by People Who Are Pressed for Time—Happenings of the Day in a Nutshell

Try Folger's Rose Brand Hams.

A case of diphtheria has been reported at 612 Lagrange street.

The stationary engineers and German carpenters meet this evening.

Leave your order for fall or winter suit with Wilhelm, 603 Adams street.

There are prospects for a big time at the races in this city October 11 to 13.

The Political Equalty club meets with Mrs. Judge Bentley one week from to-day.

Emma Cartwright sued Isadore Frankel to recover $5,000 damages for alleged slander.

A dispensation has been granted for a new lodge of K. P.'s at Grove Hill, Paulding county.

There will be special rallies at the First Presbyterian church during the evenings of next week.

Tuesday evening, October 11, the monthly business meeting of the Humane society will be held.

The Day Nursery company is holding a meeting this afternoon for the purpose of electing officers.

"Rowdy Cole," a vicious dog owned by the residents at 126 Jarvis street, was shot yesterday by Officer Rabe.

N. P. Goodhue sued the Toledo Bicycle company in common pleas court to-day to recover $500 on a note.

It is expected that the appointments will be made at the Methodist conference at Van Wert on Monday morning.

Hoofland's Bitters tone the stomach.

Park commissioners met in monthly session yesterday afternoon, but did nothing except audit bills and the pay roll.

The Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. S. N. Reed, 331 Tenth street, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Thos. W. Skedding has been awarded the contract for the erection of the addition to the Lozier & Yost bicycle factory.

Democratic congressional convention at Bowling Green next Tuesday. A reduced rate has been secured on the T., C. & C.

Mrs. Rosa L. Segur entertains the New Century club next Friday evening, October 7, at her home, Segur place, Broadway.

There will be services at most of the Methodist churches to-morrow, notwithstanding the absence of pastors at Van Wert.

The fire department was called to the Eppstein block on Cherry street early last evening to extinguish a small blaze. The damage was slight.

"Pride of Toledo" flour at $4.50 per barrel is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Manufactured for Fred Adams & Son. Ask your grocer for it.

Francis L. Nichols filed action in common pleas court to-day against Jeanette Nichols to quiet title to certain lots in Nichols' second addition.

Ed Miller, who resides at the corner of Grand and Smead avenues, had three fingers taken off his right hand in a circular saw at the Pully works yesterday.

In common pleas court to-day Judge Lemmon entered judgment for $1,000 against James M. Chilcote et al., in favor of the Northern National bank.

George Marlton, an East Side merchant, has reported to police headquarters that John Devenny and John Lynn smashed in the windows of his store last evening.

Princess Sutton has been arrested by the Toledo authorities at the instigation of the police department of Paris, Ill. He is charged with having committed forgery.

Arithmetic is the basis of a practical business education. Mr. Davis teaches the subject in both the day and evening sessions. Toledo Business College. M. H. Davis, Prin.

The condition of Thomas O'Farrell, who fractured a limb by falling from a lumber pile some time ago, is rapidly improving and he will soon be discharged from the county hospital.

Fine tailoring, 603 Adams street.

The Woman Suffrage association meets in monthly session next Wednesday at 3 o'clock at room 9, Fort Industry block. Matters relating to the interests of women will be discussed. Members and friends invited.

Central Congregational church, corner Adams and Tenth streets, H. M. Bacon, D. D., pastor: Morning service 10:30; communion; Sunday school 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m.; no evening service.

The Union of Unions is holding a special meeting this afternoon.

The monthly membership meeting of the Y. W. C. A. will be held next Friday night.

Try Kohler's Spring '78 whisky. Just released from bond.

The New Century club meets Friday evening, October 7, with Mrs. Rosa L. Segur.

Last night a burglar attempted to enter the residence of M. A. Wilcox at 823 Thirteenth street, but was frightened away.

The anniversary entertainment to be given by the Home Aid association occurs Tuesday evening. The affair is strictly invitational.

Next Tuesday afternoon the city branch of the Kings Daughters will meet in the Central Congregational church. Reports of the vice presidents will be read.

St. Andrew's chapel, Auburndale: Services to-morrow will be, 8:30, holy communion; 3 p. m., Sunday school; 4, evening prayer and address. Seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed.

Ed O. Green had an examination before U. S. Commissioner Beckham yesterday on the charge of violating the internal revenue laws and he was bound over in the sum of $100. He waived examination.

Canning and preserving is in order at the asylum these days. Six tons of grapes have already been put up. It requires eight bushels of corn for a meal and six barrels of flour are used every day in the year for bread and pastry.

Samuel Frontschi sued Samuel Reed in common pleas court to-day to recover $550 on a note. He also prays the court to compel the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company to pay $1,100 due defendant on a policy into court.

A lad named Bert Hinkle was playing near the Michigan Central crossing at Auburndale yesterday afternoon, and in some manner was thrown under the cars, cutting off one of his arms and otherwise bruising him. Dr. Thorn dressed the wounds.

F. L. Danford, residing at 957 Indiana avenue, fell from a scaffold yesterday, at the corner of Missouri street and Collingwood avenue, and was badly injured, causing paralysis of the back. Dr. Orwig is in attendance and reports the man as doing as well as could be expected.

Elizabeth Wull applied in common pleas court to-day for a divorce from her husband, James W. Wull. She also asked that the Merchants' and Clerks' Savings bank be enjoined from paying out money deposited to defendant's credit. Judge Pugsley issued a temporary restraining order.

The Woman's Colloquial club will be the guest of Mrs. E. Bissell, 1861 Summit street, Friday, October 14, at 4 o'clock. After giving consideration to a report from the executive committee, a discussion will take place upon the subject "Are Clubs Helpful to Women." Ladies interested in this informal and instructive organization are invited to be present.

Trinity church, Rev. Charles Scadding, rector: The services to-morrow (sixteenth Sunday after Trinity) will be as follows: 9:45 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., holy communion and sermon, offerings for the poor of the parish; 7:30, evening prayer and sermon. The rector's Bible class for young people will be held in the front parlor at 10 a. m. Strangers cordially welcomed and in the evening will be provided with leaflet giving full order of service.

Bridge Committee in Session.

The bridge committee of the council is holding a special meeting at the Burnett house this afternoon to discuss bridges in general, and the proposed bridge over Swan creek in particular.

More Delay in the Council Cases.

Counsel for John Daly, indicted in common pleas court on a charge of bribery, filed a precipe with the clerk this afternoon for a struck jury. This will require about four days' delay.

Released From Jail.

The grand jury reported at noon to-day the names of persons in custody against whom no indictment was found. They were as follows: Peter Shinnevar, Thos. Murlock, J. C. Elliott, Richard Wheeler. These persons were released this afternoon.

Rimpler Discharged.

Yesterday the charge against Paul Rimpler, of robbing the mails, was dismissed on the ground that Rimpler had been committed to the insane asylum. There is nothing the matter with Paul except that he is a little off in the upper story.

Misisons at Westminster.

Rev. Horace G. Underwood, of Korea, will address a popular meeting upon the subject of missions in Westminster church Thursday evening, October 6. Dr. Underwood is a fascinating speaker, and deserves a wide hearing. Presbyterians are especially urged to hear him.

A Conductor Held Up.

Archie Delano, a conductor on the Lake Shore road, was held up by foot-pads on Morris street last night at about 11 o'clock. He did not have any money or valuables on his person at the time, and the would-be robbers got nothing for their trouble.

Toledo's Weekly Health Report.

The mortality report for the week ending to-day is as follows: Diphtheria cases reported during past week, 5; number of deaths, 1; typhoid fever cases, 3; deaths, 2. Two cases of scarlet fever were reported and one case of whooping cough. The total number of deaths during the week was 37.

Henry Ernsthausen Resigns.

Deputy Police Clerk Ernsthausen, who, for the past 13 years has served on the board of election in the capacity of inspector, etc., has been compelled to resign this fall by reason of the fact that his official duties will not admit of his giving the time to the position that it requires.

Civil Service Examination.

A special civil service examination will be held in the federal building October 11, for clerks. The object is to supply the vacancies caused by recent deaths and promotions. Young women over 18 are eligible and all applications should be in by October 8.

Break Up the Gangs.

Complaint has been made at police headquarters that disorderly boys have annoyed the Jewish worshipers while they have been celebrating the Jewish New Year in their several places of worship during the past few days. There is a bad gang at the corner of Woodruff avenue and Union street, at the Tenth street temple, at the corner of Canton and Woodruff avenues, at the corner of Locust and Ontario streets, and at 915 Indiana avenue.

At the Y. M. C. A.

On Sunday afternoon two meetings will be held at Y. M. C. A. hall, as follows: There will be a boys' meeting at 3 o'clock, to be led by Assistant Secretary Ralph Collamore, who will talk on the subject, "All Aboard."

At the 4 o'clock young men's gospel song service Secretary P. G. Turner will talk on the subject, "Popular Frauds." All boys and young men are invited to attend their respective metings.

Union Meeting of the King's Daughters.

The union meeting of the King's Daughters, occurs next Tuesday, October 4, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in the Central Congregational church parlors, corner Tenth and Adams streets. The vice-presidents from each church are expected to give brief reports of the work done by members of the order in their respective churches. A full attendance is desired as by request of the Central council, nominations for a state secretary will be made at that meeting.

The Broer Case.

The following card is printed in justice to Mr. Harry Wade, who is well known in Toledo:

To the Editor: In justice to Mr. H. R. Wade, I did not mean in my testimony to reflect on any of Mr. Wade's dealings with myself as being dishonest. His assignments to me are all correct, according to law and as represented. I have simply failed up to the present time to dispose of the same, but consider them as good as when I purchased them.

B. H. BROER.

East Toledo Quarantine Abandoned.

The East Side quarantine station was abandoned to-day by the health department. The cholera scare seems to be over and it is improbable that any further precautions will be taken by the Toledo authorities.

Inasmuch as the health department is now at leisure, in a comparative sense of the word, it would be a good idea for the officials to investigate and fumigate a few of the smoke-houses, manure boxes and hide depositories within the immediate vicinity of the health department's headquarters.

Birmingham Mission.

Work on the new chapel known as Birmingham Mission, located in East Toledo, near the malleable iron works, is progressing rapidly, and the building will be dedicated Sunday, October 23. A reading room is one of the features of this work. This room will be open every evening, and will be supplied with the leading periodicals. Service is now held each Sunday in the store room corner Front street and Paine avenue, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, followed at 4 o'clock by the Sunday school. Rev. George Candee, of the Lagrange street Congregational church, will preach to-morrow. Prayer meeting (Y. P. S. C. E.) is held on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Wonderland Next Week.

The attraction at Wonderland next week will be Alexander Zanfretta's English Pantomine company in the comical absurdity entitled "The Magic Queen." Alex Zanfretta is the oldest and perhaps the best known clown on the American stage and his company this season is said to be the best he has ever had on the road. Special scenery and effects are carried and a superb spectacular pantomime production is promised. Features in curio hall will be Me and Him, two curious fellows who will give a burlesque boxing match. Me weighs 435 actual pounds and stands five feet four inches high, while Him weighs but 110 pounds and is seven feet two inches high. Krieger, the magician, Sig. Cordano, musician, and Giovanni with his troupe of bird actors complete the bill. Manager Davis has called this "Children's Week," and promises plenty of fun for the little folk.

The Police Court Record.

Alleged justice tempered with alleged mercy was doled out from the police court bench this morning by Temporary Judge Merrill in the following doses: Frank Reeder, Wallace Laraway, Otto Kanold and J. C. Eaton, charged with being drunk, were each fined the costs. John Cole, for the same offense, was taxed the costs with a $5 amendment.

Chas. Sarnosch, a little Polish boy, was charged with burning out a trolley wire on the Robison line. He said he had seen other boys do the same thing and thought there was no harm in it. The court give him a lecture on the prerogatives of street railway companies and then released him.

Nicholas Hake pled not guilty to the charge that he had abused his wife. His evidence did not correspond wit hthe preponderance of evidence, and the court therefore sentenced him to pay the costs, with the understanding that if another similar complaint was made and substantiated against him within three months he would be subjected to the operation of the mapimum penalty for such an offense.

LITTLE BIT OF HADES

At Police Headquarters—The Heads Do Not Appear to Agree.

When Chief O'Dwyer was at the head of the police department the republican press of the city waged war against him continually, and now that Ben Raitz is supposed to be running things at the central station the same republican press is attempting to create and foster contention between the heads of the several departments.

There has been considerable talk within the past few days regarding "treachery" on the police force, and it has been intimated directly and indirectly that Chief Detective Spore was implicated to a certain extent. This talk, of course, had its effect, and the result was a misunderstanding between Spore and Raitz that resulted in a change of program at headquarters. The change was made by Raitz and consisted of an order to the detectives to report directly to him instead of to Spore.

Raitz said nothing to Spore about this new deal, and the first intimation he had of any such arrangement came from one of his former subordinates. Since then he has had no consultation nor conversation with the chief whatever, and as far as he is concerned he has no reason for believing that any change in his official status has been made.

When talking to a Bee this morning Chief Raitz said in a sarcastic way, that all he knew about the matter was what he saw in an afternoon paper. "The detectives hereafter will report to me," he continued, "and that is all there is in the deal as far as I am concerned."

Some inside facts in the "treachery" bugaboo leaked out this morning, and it is now alleged on good authority that the gamblers received their pointers from a republican member of the police board who is very near the throne.

"This allegation can be substantiated," said a prominent official this morning, "and if the originator of the story is not careful he may have a boomerang to wrestle with."

The School Jackets.

Are great sellers. All the misses want them. Better not wait too long.

Sanborn & Company,
403 Adams street.

OFFICIAL ROUTE

To Democratic Convention at Bowling Green.

The official train to the democratic congressional convention at Bowling Green will leave the Toledo & Ohio Central depot at 7:50 a. m. Tuesday, Oct. 4. Tickets at reduced rate will be on sale at depot ticket office, east end Cherry street bridge.

The Latest Fads. In new, bright and handsome things in Millinery. Always look for the latest at A. V. IRVINE & CO'S, 306 Summit street.

You Will Make

A mistake if you don't see those Reefer Suits. They are stylish.

Sanborn & Company,
403 Adams street.

LATE MARKETS.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth are 517,043 bus., and at five other western points 697,730 bus. Total, 1,214,773 bus. On the corresponding Saturday in 1891 the receipts at the same points were 884,862 bus., including 513,352 bus. of northwest wheat, leaving 371,510 bus. as the movement at five other points compared with 697,730 bus. to-day.

The receipts of grain this week at eight principal western points have been, wheat 8,936,000 bus., corn 3,780,000 bus., oats 3,371,000 bus. Previous week, wheat 8,148,000 bus., corn 2,881,000 bus., oats 2,907,000 bus.

In the week corresponding to this in 1891 the receipts at same points were, wheat 7,043,000 bus., corn 1,322,000 bus., oats 2,126,000 bus. The excess in receipts of wheat this week over 1891 is 1,893,000 bus.; corn, 2,458,000 bus.; oats, 1,245,000 bus.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were, wheat 532,887 bus., and flour to an aggregate of 780,000 bus.

The exports from the same ports in the week have been wheat 1,206,000 bus., corn 417,000 bus., oats 205,000 bus. Previous week, wheat 1,508,000 bus., corn 300,000 bus., oats 190,000 bus. In the week corresponding to this in 1891 the export at same points was wheat 1,403,000 bus., corn 1,261,000 bus., oats 140,000 bus.

Bradstreets reports the exports of wheat and flour from both coasts in a week at 4,046,000 bus. Previous week, 3,711,000 bus. In 1891, 3,405,982 bus. Available wheat east and west, 64,554,000 bus.

The wheat markets have been a little unsteady to-day but a lower point has been touched at Chicago than for some time. We should like to see better markets for wheat and there is one encouraging feature in the deal, and that is, that American mills are making flour up to their capacity and are exporting it—whether it is sold or consigned we know not, but it swells the exports, and the flour exported for two weeks and expressed in wheat greatly exceeds the wheat. See our circular for each day.

After New York adjourned Chicago prices broke off somewhat, but were unsteady. December declined to 75 1-2@75 5-8c, and closed at 75 3-8c sellers.

Corn has been maintained and closes west about where it did yesterday. New York lower.

London wheat market is reported closing a shade higher on wet weather. Berlin and Paris reported lower.

In New York, at 12 o'clock, October wheat closed at 78c, December at 75 3-4c, a loss on each of 1-8c. May closed at 87 3-8c unchanged. October corn at 51c, a loss of 1-2c. May at 53 1-2c, a loss of 1-8c. October oats at 35 7-8c, a loss of 1-4c.

In Toledo we have had the conventional dull Saturday and the trading in wheat futures was very light, opening a shade up, and closing at a loss of 1-8c all around. On the call October sold at 74c. December at 77 1-8c and May at 84 1-8c. On the regular board October sold at 73 3-4c and closed at 73 5-8c. December at 77c and closed at 76 3-4c, sellers. May at 82c to 82 1-8c, and closed at 81 7-8c.

Cash wheat was dull and not much of it wanted. No. 2 soft sold at 74c and closed at 73 5-8c, No. 3 soft at 67 1-2c to 67 1-4c and closed at 67c, in D. & M. elevator at 67 3-4c; No. 4 soft at 60 1-4c to 60c.

Corn—No. 2 at 45 1-2c, No. 3 at 44c, No. 4 at 42c.

Oats—No. 3 at 30c.

Shaw's Millinery Opening. Tuesday, Oct. 4, No. 329 Superior st., between Madison and Adams.

A Switch Given away on Tuesday next with every $3.00 James Y. Borden Bang. No lace, no net, no wire. MADAME LOTHROP controls agency for Toledo and vicinity. 306 Summit street.

New Garments

Received every day except Tuesdays and Sundays.

Sanborn & Company,
403 Adams street.

Shaw's Millinery Opening. Tuesday, Oct. 4, No. 329 Superior st., between Madison and Adams.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL with references for general housework in family of three grown persons; wages $5 a week. Mrs. A. E. Lang, 2208 Ashland avenue.

GUITAR AND BANJO TEACHER—MRS. R. Thompson, 1849 Erie street, between Ash and Buckeye streets. 1oct6p

FOR SALE—A SQUARE PIANO, IN GOOD condition, will be sold cheap. Call at 312 Sixteenth street. 1oct6

$1,000 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN a patented article that will clear $10,000 inside of one year. Address for interview, Eureka, Bee office. 1oct6p

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! I WILL dig and complete a 20-foot well with cast pump and platform, in first-class shape, for $22. This offer is for one week only. Wm. Warren, 1207 Hoag street.

WANTED—A POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER; can give first class reference if desired. Address C. M., 451 Hicks street, Toledo, Ohio. 1oct3

FOR SALE—NICE CANOPY TOP PONY cart, or will trade for larger cart or wagon. Apply at 114 Floyd street. p

FOR RENT—RICH PASTURE FIELDS for horses and cattle. Inquire of F. O. Cone, corner Auburn and Delaware avenues. 1oct2

FOR A NO. 1 CUP OF COFFEE, NO. 1 creamery butter, and good things generally, go to Park Dining Hall, 721 Adams street. E. D. Root. p

TWO NEW HOUSES, DESIRABLE neighborhood, rent reasonable, 2-story, 8 rooms and summer kitchen; large attics; finished nicely; fine large cellars; sewer connections; hard and soft water in houses; natural gas; located Hicks street, this side of Lawrence avenue, convenient to two lines of street railway; take Belt Line cars to Bartlett and Ewing and walk over to Hicks and see houses. For keys, see I. H. Detwiler & Co., or D. Allen, Jr., 628 Adams street.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small family; references required. Mrs. A. B. Luce, 328 17th street. 1oct3

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN COOK at Oliver House. 1oct3

FOR RENT—NICE 6 ROOM COTTAGE, newly papered and painted, Superior street, between Buffalo and Ash. Detwiler & Co., next to postoffice. 1oct7

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE ON ACKman avenue, just off of Collingwood; a new cottage on Third street, East Toledo. Both on easy payments. J. H. Bellows, Room 7, Drummond Block. 1oct4p

FOR RENT—IN A GOOD LOCATION ON Washington street, near Michigan, a neat new store, suitable for shoes, dry goods, notions, millinery, or any light business. M. A. Scott, 341 Huron street. p

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; must be first class cook; references required; family of three; at 2210 Jefferson street. oct1-4-5

WANTED—AN AGENT FOR A GOOD selling book for the holidays; salary paid. Send address, with stamp, to J. 87, Bee office. 1oct3

LOST—$10 AT NILL'S GROCERY, 1502 Broadway, or on Knower street between Broadway and University street. Reward for leaving at Nill's store.

IT DOES EVERYTHING THAT CAN be done on any other machine and many things that no other can ever do. Try it sure before you buy. Yost Typewriter, C. W. Dailey, Agent, 108 Summit.

ALL GONE—THE RIBBON, THE DIRT, the bother, the shift key, the noise, the complication. Simple, effective, long-lived, and beautiful in work and appearance. Yost Typewriter, C. W. Dailey, Agent, 108 Summit street.

STONECUTTERS AND STONESETTERS—Wanted, six union stonecutters and one stonesetter; wages 50 cents per hour. Apply to R. Dail, corner Michigan and Jefferson streets. 1oct-tf

WANTED—COOK—ONE WHO CAN GO home at night; no washing; small family; German girl preferred. Call at 215 10th street. 1oct3

YES, IF YOU BURN THE MICROBE Fumigator it will kill moths, bed bugs or flies and prevent disease. For sale at all drug stores; 10c; try it. p

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE Microbe Fumigator or Sulphur Cob, for 10c. If burned in your cellar it will thoroughly purify it. p

TO KILL MOTHS IN CARPETS OR clothing, place them in a closet and burn the Microbe Fumigator. For 10c at all drug stores. A trial will convince you. p

WANTED—TEN STONE MASONS ON Toledo Electric Light Works, Water street. 1oct3

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN; one that is well acquainted with the furniture trade in N. E. Ohio. Address D. W. Weller, Fremont, O., or call at the St. James Hotel, city.

FOR RENT—AT 709 WALNUT STREET, near Erie, two unfurnished room, suitable for light housekeeping; also three furnished rooms; good location. 1oct6

LOST—ON MONDAY, SEPT. 26TH, BEtween 210 Water street and Union Depot, a green broadcloth lap-robe. Findor please return to 210 Water st. and receive reward. p

FOR RENT—THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS on first floor, suitable for light housekeeping; no children. 3149 Lagrange street, between Park and Striker. 1oct3p

WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG lady stenographer; has had experience; best of references. Address E., care Bee. 1oct3

FOR RENT—TWO OF THE MOST COMplete flats in the city, 15th street, near Adams, will be finished in two weeks. Inquire of J. T. Southard, 221 16th street. p

WANTED—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM centrally located; Northwestern gas. Address Mack, care Bee. p

PIANO—A FINE UPRIGHT PIANO WILL be sold cheap under a chattel mortgage. Inquire of O. S. Brumback, Attorney, 321 Superior street. 29sept6

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one that can wash, iron and bake. Apply at 2124 Franklin ave. 1oct3

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—A NEW COTTAGE, CENtrally located; will exchange for vacant lots or horse and carriage and give long time on the balance. Address J. 27, care of Bee. 1oct4p

Mantels	Draperies	Art Glass	Fret Work	Screens
Mantels	Draperies	Art Glass	Grille Work	Easels
Mantels	Draperies	Art Glass	Fret Work	Lamps
Mantels	Draperies	Art Glass	Grille Work	Tables
Mantels	Draperies	Art Glass	Fret Work	Baskets
BRIGGS & LEIBIUS	BRIGGS & LEIBIUS	BRIGGS & LEIBIUS	BRIGGS & LEIBIUS	BRIGGS & LEIBIUS

Did You See

Our Display of

Fancy Slippers?

Party-Wedding-Dress.

Delicate Shades of Pink, Blue and White.

The Only Assortment in the City.

Misses' Bronze Shoes!

For Parties and Dances.

REINHART & MURPHY,

443 Summit St., Near Oak.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Opera Glasses at Bargman's.

New goods received daily. Silverware and rings at greatly reduced prices. Big bargains in watches at WM. H. BROER'S, 505 Summit street.

Opera Glasses at Bargman's.

HE PAYS STREET CAR FARE From East Toledo, North Toledo, Auburndale, Air Line Junction, and West Toledo; besides, gives you the lowest prices on Frames and Art Goods. You will make a big saving if you have your pictures framed at H. C. FRENTZ'S, 521 Jefferson street.

Opera Glasses at Bargman's.

Opera Glasses at Bargman's.

A BURNT CHILD DREADS THE FIRE.

When customers return regularly and confidently to our house, isn't it good evidence that they are satisfied? Our books show the names of many customers who have been with us since we started. Sentiment has nothing to do with it; it's business, and they like to do business where they get the BEST PHOTOGRAPHS for the least money.

Van Loo & Trost,
328 Summit St.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, PIANOS Gildemeister & Kroeger Kurtzmann, Stuyvesant,

311 SUPERIOR ST. C. J. WOOLLEY & CO

BOY—Oh, but can't I dance in these shoes. Papa bought them at Strasburger's and a finer pair I never had.

MAN—Come here, young man, I'll teach you to run all over a newly painted floor because you have the best pair of shoes you ever had.

FROM

L. STRASBURGER, 314 SUMMIT ST.

FLOWER POTS ..PLAIN AND.. FANCY :: DECORATED AT H. SCHAEFER & CO'S.,

204 Summit Street.

TOLEDO Business AND Shorthand School. 516 Summit St. PHONE 124.

ARITHMETIC!

IS THE BASIS OF A PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION. MR. DAVIS TEACHES THE SUBJECT IN BOTH THE DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Toledo Business College
M. H. DAVIS, Prin.

OUR LINE OF

FINE SHOES AND PARTY SLIPPERS!

Is the finest ever shown in Toledo. Call and be convinced.

NILL BROTHERS,

Ladies, Misses and Childrens Fine Footwear
333 SUPERIOR STREET.

You Are Always Sure of Getting

A GOOD CIGAR!

... AT MY STORE ...

Special Low Price for Box Trade.

.. W. K. WEST

On Full Sets especially—

Both in Dinner and Toilet Ware —we have the largest stock in the city and are confident we can please you as to pattern and quality.

Prices always right.

THE HASSENZAHL CROCKERY CO.

BLACK AND GOLD FRONT.

The Bee

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, Editor and Publisher.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
W. A. TAYLOR, of Franklin.
For Judge of Supreme Court (long term),
JOHN J. DRIGGS, of Monroe.
For Judge of Supreme Court (short term),
THOMAS BEER, of Crawford.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. WOLFE, of Fairfield.
For Member State Board of Public Works,
J. N. MYERS, of Hamilton.

For Circuit Judge,
CHARLES H. SCRIBNER.

For Common Pleas Judge,
PRESTON C. HUDSON, of Lucas.

COUNTY TICKET.

Recorder—Jacob Kohn.
Commissioner—Luther C. Gibbs.
Infirmary Director—Joseph Gates.
Surveyor—William G. Root.

DEMOCRATIC Congressional Convention

The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District of Ohio, comprising the counties of Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa and Wood, are hereby notified to meet in convention in Bowling Green, Wood County, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1892,

for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for congress to be supported at the November election.

The basis of representation in this convention will be one vote for every one hundred votes, and one for every fraction of 50 and over, cast for James E. Campbell for Governor in 1891. Upon this basis the several counties are entitled to the following vote in convention:

Fulton	17
Lucas	85
Ottawa	29
Wood	46

L. C. COLE, Secretary. W. J. COLBURN, Chairman.

The fat frying process has been applied to Gen. Alger with gratifying results.

Since Mr. Platt is placated and indulging in the usual platitudes, they put "Hon. T. C." before his name again.

Senator Hill will make speeches in the four pivotal states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana.

You notice the severe critics of Cleveland's letter very rarely present extracts; they know these would disprove their criticisms.

The democratic and republican candidates for governor of Massachusetts are the warmest personal friends. It is even suspicioned that they will vote for each other.

Chicago has a dandy pair in its mayor and chief of police. When news gathering is scarce the reporters can fill a column or two any time with interviews with Washburn and McClaughry.

An exchange gives us a new form of expression: it speaks of "Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, widower of Charlotte Bronte." In this instance and many others it is entirely correct and worthy to be perpetuated.

Minister Egan is coming with that money. If Uncle Sam salts it down as he has the French indemnity fund, the descendants of the Baltimore sailors to the third and fourth generations may enjoy the pleasure of hiring lawyers and fighting for a smell of it.

Col. McClure's answer to McKinley's Philadelphia speech is acknowledged on all sides to be a demolisher. The Washington Post, a Harrison organ, says: "As a political orator Col. McClure is a great success. He got in some heavy body blows on the McKinley law."

Having gotten inside the breastworks where all the republican monopolists stay, Warner Miller, president of the paper makers' trust, has ordered a stoppage of work until the middle of November. Fifty-thousand men will be thrown out of employment. This is another exposition of the republican method of protecting American labor.

This season has been a record breaker on the track. The lowering of five records in the trotting and pacing classes was deemed impossible, so speedy were the hitherto high-bred racers. There may be others that will lower 2:04, but the gait is faster than the speed of average passenger trains on well equipped railroads. It is almost marvellous.

Senator Sherman thinks he knows more about the prosperous condition of the laborer than that individual, the object of so much solicitude, himself, can possibly find out. So he has condescended to enlighten him. In the senate chamber, and at any other than a campaign season, the great John Sherman doesn't know anything about the laborer, his condition or his needs. But now he steps to the front boiling over with sympathy and information. Does he think "the laborer" is a fool?

The republican press made a great hallooo over the increase of deposits in savings banks for the six months of 1892 and credited it, of course, to the high protective tariff law. Democratic and independent newspapers presented official figures showing that the increase in deposits was greater during the same time in the three years preceding the passage and the effect of that wonderful law. And the increase in population considered, there has been an actual falling off. The organs have called in their music on this subject and gone back to the tin whistle.

The Chicago Mail is hereby thanked for its commendation of the Bee's editorial utterances, but the Bee will not submit to have its location and home alluded to as "the malarial Maumee region," especially by any denizen of dirty, dingy, riotous, odorous, swampy, sickly Chicago. Moreover, we grieve that the editor of so bright a journal should betray his ignorance of the progress and present status of the beautiful Corn City, the Future Great of the central stripe of states. Forty years ago his kind of talk was somewhat in order.

Dudley wrote:

Divide the floaters into blocks of five and put a trusted man, with the necessary funds, in charge of these five, and make him responsible that none get away and that all vote our ticket.

Fassett says:

He (Dudley) is one of the ablest and most faithful public men of his time. He is worthy of the respect and admiration of his countrymen. We wish to put on the records of the committee the expression of that party's (republican) gratitude and personal friendship.

And these men are right in line for the pious Mr. Harrison who agonizes in spirit for the cause of pure elections and an honest ballot. The spectacle is enough to make a granite monument wipe its weeping eyes.

The full vote in New York depends upon the local contest. Tammany can so easily elect its candidates for mayor over the republican candidate that many braves will stay at home. A second democratic candidate is urged as a running mate to spur Tammany to utmost work. Croker doesn't like the plan, but consultation among the leaders has reached this conclusion. All the democrats will vote for Cleveland if they go to the polls. An independent democratic candidate for mayor will bring out the full vote.

At last Toledo has a humorous publication. "The protective tariff, the friend of women in the kitchen," is one of its scintillations. It will cause some well-posted Toledo women to smile, if they chance to see it, women who have been investigating the subject somewhat for themselves. It is a first attempt to prove that women, employed in glove, button and corset factories at wages that range from 30 to 75 cents a day have been made happy by escape from "the slavery of the kitchen," through the influence of a protective tariff law. Women clerks, typewriters and reporters know how much a tariff law has to do with their work and wages.

Mr. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Vanderbilt Big Four railway system, has written an open letter to Indianians, advising all railroad employes to vote against the democratic state ticket. His grievance is against the operation of the tax commission in Indiana which this railroad magnate of millions charges to the democrats. Ingalls is a resident of Cincinnati, a democrat in name only. His instincts are all aristocratic and autocratic, and he has been an off-ox in politics many years. The people of Indiana should not be fooled by this man. He serves his masters when he advises a bolt.

The Boston Herald calls for Governor McKinley to come to Massachusetts and explain the collapse of the Hampden braid factory under "the blessed influence" of an extreme high tariff. This industry was one transplanted from Germany to get the benefit of the tribute taken from the American people in the name of protection. They brought their pauper labor along with them and yet were dissatisfied with returns. Certain raw products used in their business were taxed out of sight. Summing up advantages and disadvantages, the concern concludes it can afford to return whence it came and send in its finished good over the tariff wall.

HE CAN BE ELECTED.

In the sense of seeking the nomination for congress, or desiring the nomination, Col. Frank J. Cheney is not a candidate. He is frank in this matter, but the Bee feels warranted in saying to the democrats of the Ninth district that if nominated Col. Cheney will accept. This means that if nominated Col. Cheney will be elected. Gov. Ashley has not money enough to buy the republicans back into line, and Frank Cheney's popularity extends beyond party lines. Well equipped in ability and executive strength, Col. Cheney will be elected. Why cast about further for a candidate? Fall in line for Frank Cheney. Nominate him and the people will elect him. This is a straight tip to the democrats who are looking for a sure winner.

A PAT REMINDER.

When the great military editor and scripture quoter proposes to the New York World that it publish itemized lists of the expenditure of that western campaign fund, the World replies by quoting the following confession from his own columns, as it appeared in the campaign of '88:

Of the money so liberally contributed by the republicans in this city for election expenses three very large sums were paid out which brought in only about 1,350 votes as the result of these expensive negotiations.

On the Saturday before election there was paid out by the national committee for use in this city, to a republican state leader, as we are informed, the great sum of about $150,000, and as none of this went to the county committee it is fair to presume that this very large sum was used in the three negotiations referred to.

We hope we have seen the last of attempts to buy votes en bloc, in all of which attempts for the past twenty-six years we (the republican managers) have been buying experience and not votes.

A man who has these horrible accusations to make of his own partisans, naturally suspects others of like criminalities.

WHAT AILS NEW MEXICO.

The governor of New Mexico shows great prosperity for the territory in his report sent on to Washington. The advance in population and in public schools, favored by a wise school law, is the best token of substantial progress. During the year covered by the report over 200,000 acres of land were taken up under the homestead law, and over 34,000 under the desert land act. There are various schemes for the construction of irrigating ditches in the territory, and as these are carried into effect the tillable area will be increased. By the governor's presentation, New Mexico is infinitely better qualified for statehood than were three of the states recently admitted. What, then, ails New Mexico? Only this, and nothing more: New Mexico, if admitted, would be pretty certain to add to democratic party strength.

REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY.

It was President Garfield who said: "Every revision of the tariff should be in the direction of free trade," and President Grant who said (in his sixth message): "Fine wools, dyes, etc., should be imported free of duty," and in his seventh message: "the duty on raw material comes not only from the consumer at home, but acts as a protection to foreign manufacturers of the same completed articles in our own and distant markets."

On the 24th of March, 1870, Mr. Allison said (in the United States senate): "The tariff of 1846, confessedly a tariff for revenue only, was, so far as regards all the great interests of the country, as perfect a tariff as any we have ever had."

In 1857 Henry Wilson advocated, by speech and by letter, a reduction of duty on many articles of everyday consumption and the placing on the free list of raw materials necessary in the manufacture of various classes of goods.

Coming down to later date, Secretary Blaine said "there is not a line in the McKinley bill that will open a market for a bushel of wheat or a barrel of pork," and he forthwith proceeded to put a free trade patch upon it.

And the high wall protectionists claim all these authorities as good 1892 republicans. Any one of the testimonies is good material for argument for tariff revision on the pure democratic plan.

PROTECTED SHEEP.

The American Industries is the name of a paper just launched on the sea of political and economic literature. It is published weekly in New York city, and each number takes a leading industry of the country and collects all the facts and figures of its history and advancement. The information is gathered from every state in the union and from every available and authentic source. The current issue is a "wool number." A contribution on this subject from the Hon. Wm. F. Wilson, of West Virginia, presents some figures from the reports of the bureaus of statistics, showing the continued decrease in the number of sheep in this country during the years of progressive taxation to protect the sheep grower.

In February, 1868, there were, in the states east of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, 37,864,600 sheep. The number has steadily dwindled with each succeeding year, until in 1891 the report shows 18,476,400 in number—a decrease of more than half. The table, as presented, shows the decline to be comprised chiefly within the years since 1883, or during the years of high protective tariff.

Along with this significant fact are quoted figures giving the increase in shoddy manufacture. The value of the product in 1860 was $402,590; in 1890 it was $9,208,011. And recent figures, in government bulletins, not yet compiled in books, show an enormous increase for the past two years. During the last twenty years of increased protection, the number of sheep in the whole country has diminished and the price of wool is much less to-day than it was before the last raise in the tax for its benefit.

In face of these incontrovertible facts and figures, taken from government statistics, can any honest man persuade himself that the protective tariff benefits in any way, the wool producer? Does not this unwarranted interference wark harm and hindrance instead? The theoretical plan of aiding the farmer, doesn't "pan out" at all as is promised. The competition of the west, where there is unlimited range for pasturage, is the only competition that drives the flocks foom the wheat and corn land east of the Mississippi, and government cannot meddle with this natural condition of things. Next to the tin farce, this high tax on wool for protection to the sheep farmer is the most arrant humbug on the tariff schedule.

PUT ON YOUR SPECS,

Mr. Milk Inspector, and Analyze

This Strange, Sticky Mixture, This Witches' Broth Which the Tricky Vendor Calls "Milk."

For ways that are dark, the heathen Chinese is not in it with the wily and elusive milk vendor, and the position of inspector of his "goods" is no sinecure.

Nevertheless, a very superficial examination would reveal a plot lately evolved in the fertile brain of the tin can knight, to save pasture.

The old iron bucket and clear crystal water no longer have charms for him, and the profits accruing from this antiquated method are entirely too small to suit this rapid age when all men desire to be multi-millionaires.

He is at present putting on the market a slimy fluid, labelled "milk," that, when allowed to stand in a dish for a short time, leaves on the bottom and sides, a sticky substance closely resembling boiled starch.

It is believed to be the direct cause of several cases of cholera infantum, and cannot fail to do harm while the decotion used may not be exactly poisonous.

Cheese having a fair exterior, but that is inside filled with unclean things, is another piece of work that will not require glasses.

Then there is the grocer with the light scales, he, too, needs looking after, and the officials whose business it is to attend these matters are respectfully reminded that there is an over ripe harvest, and the fruit is very rank.

ARRESTED IN COLUMBUS.

Charged With Possessing Stamps Belonging to Others.

George W. Wood, recently in the employ of D. E. Thomas, as collector and solicitor for the Commercial Exchange, was arrested in Columbus yesterday, charged with endeavoring to obtain cash on building and loan stamps alleged to have been stolen.

During the winter Wood deposited with the Ohio State Building and Loan association at Columbus $110 worth of stamps. These stamps are issued by many building and loan companies over the country with the name of the company on the face in proper form. They are issued in book form in pages of $1 each. Agencies are established, and any person may purchase as many stamps as they choose, which are pasted on a page in a book given for the purpose, and upon being presented to the office of the company credit is entered up in the name and amount of the person in whose name the same is presented.

As the system was adopted to accommodate people who could not make large deposits, it is an unusual occurrence for a man to deposit large amounts. When Wood sent $110 worth of stamps, duly prepared for deposit, the secretary became suspicious. Last week Wood wrote for his cash, and was told to apply for it in person. He complied with the request yesterday, and was arrested as soon as he stepped into the office.

Wood was in D. E. Thomas' employ when his office was above F. W. Thomas' printing office. Mr. Thomas, in his printing business, has contracts to print these saving stamps with a number of companies, among them being the Ohio State Savings and Loan association. Wood being a trusted employe of Mr. Thomas' father, was given the freedom of the printing office, and he seemed to take a great interest in the savings stamps.

Mr. George Thomas, who is also connected with the printing office, informed a Bee this morning that at one time they missed 200 stamps, but supposing a miscount had been made, nothing was thought of the occurrence.

Wood has been making big deposits with the East Toledo association, and may have to answer for a Toledo crime.

Duplicate of Toledo's Asylum.

Dr. Tobey received a communication from John Sulman, from Norway, asking for information in regard to erecting an asylum similar to the Northwestern, of which he had heard, but was unable to visit while in this country. He stated that an asylum was to be erected in a colony of Australia, and asked for full information regarding the workings of the institution. The request was granted, and Australia will probably have an asylum a la Toledo. Success travels a long way, and the state has a right to be proud of an institution which is a subject of favorable comment both abroad and at home.

Electric Company Sued for Damages.

Laney D. Corder sued the Western Electric Light and Power company in common pleas court to-day to recover $5,000 damages. The plaintiff claims to have been injured while in the employ of the defendant and attending to his duties, which made it necessary for him to climb an iron light pole. While in this position he received a shock which severely injured him. He charges the company with carelessness.

PALL MALL GAZETTE SOLD.

London, Oct. 1.—Yates Thompson has sold the Pall Mall Gazette to Mr. Kneighly, a member of the national liberal club. It is understood that the paper which has been radical in its tendencies will become a liberal unionist organ.

SEVERAL DECISIONS

Handed Down by the Circuit Court.

The Gitskey Case and Other Important Legal Squabbles Are Passed Upon.

The circuit court handed down opinions in a number of cases this morning.

The case of the state against Marcus Gitskey was disposed of.

Gitskey was arrested during April, 1892, on a charge of violating the Sunday closing law by keeping his clothing store open Sunday and selling goods. In police court the case was tried by the court, Gitskey found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine. The defendant demanded a jury which was denied by the court. The case was appealed to common pleas court and judgment of the police court affirmed.

The court held that section 1788, of the revised statutes provides that the police court has jurisdiction in any offense against the ordinances of a municipality and is vested with the authority to determine the same and proceed to its disposition. The judgment of the lower court was sustained.

In the case of Geo. Chase against Samuel Hunter, treasurer, the injunction restraining the collection of certain taxes was sustained as to two-hundredths of a mill.

The decision of the lower court in the case of Waite against Rigby involving contention as to the amount of a plumber's bill, was affirmed.

In the case of the Farrell Foundry & Machine company against Peter, receiver, the court held that the court below ought not to have sustained the demurrer to the cross petition. The judgment was ordered reversed, and case remanded back for such proceedings as should follow.

In the case of Scribley against the Northwestern Natural Gas company, the action of the jury in holding the gas company responsible for negligence was sustained.

The plaintiff operated electric light works at Fostoria and the Northwestern Natural Gas company placed gas under the boiler of the works. The boiler exploded, the building was destroyed and the owner filed suit in common pleas court to recover $5,000 damages. In common pleas court the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. The case was appealed to the circuit court.

The court held the gas company responsible for having sent an expert to inspect the work, who stated that the job was all right and that there was no danger. The verdict was not disturbed.

Charles A. Flickinger v. Sylvester H. Lamb, decree for plaintiff in error.

State of Ohio v. John O'Connor, sustained, and cause remanded back to common pleas court for execution. O'Connor was convicted in police court on the charge of contempt of court for not appearing as a witness. The common pleas court reversed the decision of the police court.

Lyman W. Wachenheimer for himself and as trustee against Sarah M. Standart et al. Action of Alexander L. Smith in making a payment of $3,500 to Rhode Island Hospital company, approved.

Charles W. McDonald against Hunter, treasurer. Judgment of the lower court sustained.

James Stevenson v. Hunter, treasurer. Common pleas court sustained.

David S. Salisbury v. Emilie Fenneberg. Appeal dismissed.

WISCONSIN.

An Extra Session of the Legislature Will Be Held.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 1.—The supreme court this morning denied the motion of Senator Vilas' attorney for the secretary of state for "leave to interpose an answer" in legislative apportionment case and ordered judgment for relief entered for relator, thus finally and ultimately closing the case against the secretary of state and in favor of relator, C. L. Lamb. An extra session of the legislature to enact the new law will undoubtedly be called at an early day.

THE METHODISTS.

Another Day of the Central Ohio Conference.

Epworth League and Other Anniversaries—Preachers Short in Accounts—Stir as to Appointments.

Van Wert, O., Oct. 1.—(Special)—The anniversary of the conference was held last night; Dr. Leonard, the missionary secretary, was at his best, and held the large audience spellbound during his address. He captured the people at the beginning and was warmly applauded.

Dr. Morris delivered his farewell lecture to the conference this morning, and was requested to return next year. Dr. Rawlins, assistant editor of the Western Christian Advocate, addressed the conference.

Dr. Cranston, of the book concern, created a sensation by charging that the preachers of the several Ohio conferences were not paying more than 45 per cent. of the accounts against them, and a resolution was passed requesting the committees on book concern claims to report the persons personally who are indebted to the publishing house.

W. H. Leatherman, Frank Money, David H. Baily, Benjamin N. Boardman, Ellis T. Dailey, Wm. Hook, John C. Shaw, C. R. Havighorst and Chas. E. Rowley were elected to enders' orders.

Chas. Bennett, J. R. Hall, Francis M. Howser, Jessie Swank, W. J. Hagerman, were called forward and addressed by the bishop preparatory to reception into full connection.

The anniversary of the Epworth league will be held this afternoon, and addresses will be made by Mr. Bain, of Columbus, and Revs. Lance, Leatherman and Albertson.

Much interest is manifested as to the appointments and committees from Fostoria, Marion and other places are here. There will be many changes made in the conference not expected at the opening of the session.

The report of the missionary treasurer shows a decrease in collections of $100.

The Chicago Isabella Pavillion.

The vice president of the Toledo Isabella circle received news from Chicago the past week that the directory were considering the advisability of extending the period of sale of the $1 shareholder certificates to the Isabella pavilion, or Woman's club house, from October 1 to January 1, 1893. The electric street railway begun last week, to be completed in 60 days, passes directly by the pavilion, and will greatly facilitate travel to the shareholders of that corporation.

Walter Brown at Harvard.

Walter Brown, who a week ago resigned the city editorship of the Blade, has returned to Harvard, where he will continue and finish his law studies. Mr. Brown's sudden rise from police reporter to city editor was a deserved compliment to recognized ability and merit. For a young man he displays a wonderful faculty for news getting and has the genuine newspaper man's genius for handling men and securing news. His many friends wish him well at Harvard.

Special Sunday Meeting.

Barbers' union, No. 5, will hold an open meeting to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon in Carpenters' hall.

There will be addresses by local speakers, and the meeting will be very interesting to those who like to keep posted on the work of organized labor.

Barbers' union is one of the best organized in the city, and its members are doing good work for the labor cause.

First October Meeting.

A large attendance is expected at the gospel meeting at the Y. W. C. A. rooms to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. It is roll call meeting, subject, Blessed. Miss Grace Scott will lead the devotional exercises, and the service will doubtless be very interesting.

All young women, whether members of the association or not, are cordially invited to attend.

THE MASONIC HOME.

Monument to the Charity of Ohio Masons —Corner-Stone to be Laid October 19.

On Wednesday, October 19, the Ohio Grand Lodge of Masons will lay the corner stone of the proposed Home for Aged and Indigent Masons, their wives, widows and orphans. The site located is in the outskirts of the city of Springfield; that enterprising city having donated a magnificent farm and $11,000 to the enterprise. It is expected that the grand parade, at 2 o'clock on the day selected, will include 10,000 Freemasons and Knights Templar. Springfield has an energetic local committee hard at work preparing for the great event, and from assurances received the attendance will be tremendous. Grand Master Levi C. Goodale, accompanied by the officers of the grand lodge, will head the division of Master Masons, who have, of course, been placed in the position of honor.

The Grand Commander of Ohio Knights Templar, R. Em. Sir M. J. Houck, of Dayton, and his entire staff or officers will lead the templar division, which it is expected will consist of all the prominent commanderies of the state, Mt. Vernon, of Columbus, Cincinnati, and Hanselmann, of Cincinnati, Reed of Dayton, Toledo of Toledo, Oriental of Cleveland, Palestine of Springfield, and other crack templar corps will be there, accompanied by the finest bands in Ohio. The railroads have made a rate of one cent a mile for all representatives of Masonic bodies. All that is necessary is for Masons and their friends to make arrangements with their local railroad agents in accordance with the action of the Central Traffic association.

CORBETT AND DALY

Will Give An Exhibition During the Races.

Secretary Crane Arranges the Date for Saturday, October 15—The Dates of the Races Changed in Consequence.

Toledo people will have an opportunity of seeing the great champion pugilist, Jim Corbett, one week from next Saturday.

Yesterday Secretary Crane, of the Toledo exposition, closed arrangements with Corbett's manager, W. A. Brady, whereby the young Californian will give an exhibition with his trainer, Daly, at 3 p. m., Saturday, October 15, the closing day of the races.

The dates of the races, by the way, have been changed from October 10, 11 and 12, to Thursday, October 13; Friday, 14, and Saturday, 15.

The announcement of Corbett's appearance here will bring together an immense assemblage. Special trains will be run from the surrounding towns, and every facility given the public to see the master of John L.

Should the weather be fair the exhibition will be given on a raised platform in front of the grand stand. In case of rain arrangements will be made to have it in the main hall where 10,000 people can be conveniently seated.

GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

Two Boys Find an Old Man Hanging From a Tree.

Probability That He Had Been There for Twenty-Four Hours—The Deceased Not Known.

Two boys, one of them the son of Dr. Blaine, on Bancroft street, made a ghastly discovery near West Toledo this morning. While in the vicinity of the bridge over Ten Mile creek they found the dead body of a man hanging by the neck from a tree.

The body was cut down and the coroner at once notified. Dr. Beckwith's examination showed that the man must have been hanging where found about 24 hours.

There was nothing, however, to identify him, and the body was taken to Park's undertaking establishment. He has been in the vicinity of West Toledo for two days inquiring for work, but was unable to secure anw, and it is supposed that he committed suicide while in a fit of despondency.

The body is that of a man about 65 years old, with bold head and gray whiskers, and was dressed in an old suit of clothes of dark brown color.

IN ANOTHER COURT.

The Ann Arbor Resisting Park Condemnation Proceedings.

The condemnation of Ann Arbor railway property in lower town for park purposes by the city, has been carried into common pleas court on a petition filed by the railroad company for an injunction restraining the city from appropriating the property.

The company in its petition sets up that the council is not clothed with any authority to condemn; that the probate court has no authority or jurisdiction to entertain an application or proceed any further.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Compulsory Sewerage.

To the Editor: Compulsory sewer connections and household drainage are a great need in many densely populated portions of our city. The chief of the health board pays no attention to demands of this kind. The question then arises, is there municipal authority to compel sewer connections with vaults and cess pools? If so, why is it not enforced? If not, what does public health gain if I make sewer connections of this kind, and property adjoining mine will not do so? and can not be compelled to.

PETER SIMPLE.

Showed Her "Atority".

To the Editor—Last evening a party of young people visited the Wonderland Museum and one of the number, being troubled with a hacking cough, purchased some of the confectionery sold on the first floor of the museum.

When going into the parlor to await the opening of the theater she was informed in an insulting manner by the autocratic female attendant that "eating" was not allowed in these parlors, and she must throw away the lozenge or be thrown out. She was also told that "ladies with furniture" frequented those sacred precincts—ladies who knew how to care for furniture, being possessors of that valuable acquisition to a room, themselves, etc.

The young woman tried to explain the situation, saying that some distinction should be made between a basket picnic, ginger bread and peanuts, and a harmless little lozenge that was out of sight and hearing, and could neither mar that precious "furniture" or disorder the "velvet pile," but the tyrannical lady (?) would not be appeased, and continued her tirade until the offender had "obeyed orders."

The management of Wonderland would do well to employ an attendant who has some idea of the first principles of common decency, and the respect due patrons, as the present dense incumbent is too grossly insulting and obnoxious to be endured even for a few moments.

BROUGHT HOME A BRIDE.

Norwalk, O., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Norwalk people were surprised to-day to learn that Mr. Frank B. Case, Norwalk's wealthy and well-known tobacco manufacturer, was married last Wednesday to Miss Hume, of London, Canada. They arrived home last night and are receiving the congratulations of Norwalk friends.

STUDENT DEAD.

Tiffin, O., Oct. 1.—(Special)—Charles W. Switzer, a member of the junior class in Heidelburg university, died this morning of fever. His home was in Bryant, Ind.

CHOLERA IN LONDON.

London, Oct. 1.—Henry Harlow, who is in the business of importing potatoes from Hamburg, died of cholera to-day in the town of March, about 25 miles from the town of Cambridge. It is supposed that Mr. Harlow contracted the disease in some way in connection with the imported potatoes.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food.

The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Prof. Weber, official chemist to the Ohio State Food and Dairy Commission, says:

"It gives me pleasure to state that for a number of years past I have from time to time analyzed the Royal Baking Powder, and have uniformly found it to be high in leavening power and to be composed of pure ingredients.

IN A SOCIAL WAY.

Personal Gossip Relative to Toledoans

And Their Guests, Besides the Coming and Going of People in Whom Bee Readers Have an Interest.

Mrs. Himes is contemplating a southern trip.

Mrs. J. B. Pettit has returned from the east.

Mr. Charlie Whitaker has returned from Europe.

Miss Gertrude Smith has returned from Norwalk.

Prof. Frank Newberg has been on the sick list.

Miss Tell Zahnle returned from Saginaw to-day.

Mrs. J. D. Cook has returned from Marion, Ind.

Miss Zoe Moore will return from Duluth next week.

Mrs. Bessie Hall has returned from Washington, D. C.

Mrs. N. H. Swayne entertained at cards yesterday afternoon.

Miss Lillie Cousino has returned from her visit in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitch Dewey have returned from Sand Lake.

Miss Rimmelspacher of Fremont, will be the guest of Toledo friends.

Miss Roberta Doyle of this city has returned from a trip to Michigan.

Mrs. Dr. Collamore gave a delightful pedro party Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ratlibun Fuller have returned from their European trip.

Mrs. E. S. Fray, who has been passing a month at Toronto, returns next week.

Mrs. H. P. Platt and daughter, Miss Platt, have returned from a western tour.

Mrs. Jeanette Bennett, of Detroit, is the guest of her niece, Mrs. Standard, Monroe street.

Mrs. F. M. Cramer and Miss Lucy Allen are visiting friends in Boston and Roxbury, Mass.

The Misses Brainard have returned from Kansas City, where they were Bishop Atwill's guests.

A dear little daughter has come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Craig on Madison street.

Miss Kittie Dillon has returned to her home in Adrian, Mich., after a pleasant visit with Toledo friends.

Miss Bessie Doolittle will resign her position in the Detroit church choir and go east for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Rob. Locke, Mrs. D. R. Locke, and Mr. Charlie Locke leave for a trip to Japan in the near future.

Mrs. Warren Russell has returned from a prolonged visit to her niece at Detroit, and is at her home, Clayton street.

Rev. Dr. Chas. Cravens will lead the meeting of the New Century club on the 7th inst., by a discourse on "Lear."

Mrs. A. J. Rummell entertained the congregation of the Unitarian church last evening. The occasion was a pleasant one.

Mrs. Peter Davis and little daughter Hazel, of Toledo, are visiting friends and relatives in this city and vicinity for a short time.—Adrian Tmes.

Mr. Dudley Saltonstall celebrated his birthday last week by a family party, his sister, Mrs. Carpenter, and daughter, being present from Warren, Ohio.

Mr. Gray, of Lagrange street, was tendered a pleasant surprise last evening by a number of friends. Music and refreshments were the features of the evening.

Mrs. Wallen (Miss Emma Smith) departs for her California home Thursday of next week, after a visit with friends and relatives in Toledo and Perrysburg since May last.

The marriage of Mr. Frederic Bissell, of the firm of Bissell & Dodge, and Miss Kate Lee Scott, will occur the last week of October. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell will reside on Glenwood avenue.

Mrs. A. A. Geroe entertained about fifty little folks in honor of Miss Flora Vanderbeck, who celebrated a birthday yesterday. The house was beautifully decorated in honor of the occasion, and a delightful afternoon was spent.

Miss Lulu Gorry, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. McCormick, of Adams street, returned to her home in Omaha, Neb. Two very pleasant theater parties were gotten up last week in her honor by her young friends, chaperoned by her aunt, Mrs. McCormick.

Mrs. A. J. Rummell extended the hospitality of her new and elegant home, on Bancroft and Parkwood avenues, to the Ladies' union of the Unitarian society, last evening. The entertainment, a "Box Social," was largely attended and very enjoyable.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Southard entertained last evening in honor of their crystal wedding anniversary. The decorations were under Mrs. Suder's supervision and were exceedingly artistic. Mr. and Mrs. Southard were the recipients of numerous beautiful presents.

Among the guests and spectators at the asylum dance last evening were Miss Julia Campbell, Miss Mansfield, Dr. and Mrs. Waga, and Miss Wagarr Miss Hildebrand, Mrs. J. K. Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Moore, Miss Westcott, Jessie Draper, Mrs. Kittie Ellis and others.

Miss Ann Franklin gave a charming lunch yesterday in honor of Miss Campbell. The decorations were highly artistic. About thirty friends partook of the delicious menu. Among the guests were the Misses Baker, Beedan, Mame Cummings, Gertrude Blass, Charlotte Whitaker, Daisy Lorenz, Kate Scott, Loraine McIvin, Brown, West, Childs, Bullock, Jessie Brown, Marie Wright and others.

Miss Sarah Van Buren, of Milburn avenue, was tendered a pleasant surprise last evening by a number of friends. Music and refreshments were the features of the evening. Among those present were the Misses Susie Chandler, Annie and Frances Heinel, Fannie Dyer, Mame Fournier, Maggie O'Connor, Marguerite Jones and Nora Sugro. The Misses Frances Heinel, Maggie O'Connor and Mamie Fournier contributed to the evening of pleasure by vocal and instrumental music.

WHAT A PITY

That the otherwise beautiful girl should have such bad teeth. And all, because she did not use SOZODONT. It costs so little to buy it, considering the good it does, and its benefits stretch out into her future life. Poor girl!

LAKE MARINE.

Vessel Passages Through the Straits and Rivers.

Lime Kilns, Oct. 1.—Down—Ehlesinger, 11:30 last night; Harry Parker, midnight; Cross barges, 10:40 a. m., Keystone consort, Codorus, 2; Merosta, 3:30; Miami barges, 4:40; Olympia, 7:50; Australasia, Tasmania, 8:40; Ward, Alfred, Wright, 9; Armour, 9:20; Fitzgerald, Northern King, Rosedale, 10:40; Langell Boys, Comstock, 11.

Up—Sawyer consorts, Corsica, 10:10; Nyanza, 11:40 last night; Moran, Mariska, 1 a. m.; Republic, Queen of West, Richards, Charles Lockwood consort, 2:20; Philip Mich, William Chisholm, Pabst, 2:50; Edward Smith consort, 3; Escanaba, 4:30; Argonaut, 4:40; Oceanic, 5:20; Harper, Grecian, 5:30; Newburgh, 6:30; Pontiac, 6:50; China, 7:40.

Through the Soo.

Sault Ste Marie, Oct. 1.—Up—A. A. Parker, B. W. Parker, 10 last night; Continental, Holland, 10:30; Bartlett, Hundred Three, 8:30 a. m.; Gogebic, 10.

Down—Pope, 11 last night; Hadley, midnight; M. B. Grover, 2:30 a. m.; Parks Foster, 3:30; Spokane, Tom Adams, 5; No. 5, Ira Owen, 7; Roanoke, 9:30. Clear, calm.

TOLEDO PORT LIST.

Arrivals.

Schr. Ishpeming, Buffalo, coal.
Schr. L. S. Hammond, Buffalo, coal.
Am. St. Mary Flower, Windsor, light.
Br. Stmr. Tecumseh, Collins Bay, light.
Br. tug McRae, Sarnia, Ont., light.

Clearances.

Schr. Jane Ralston, Pt. Huron, coal.
Stmr. May Flower, Kelley's Island, light.
Schr. G. G. Haughton, Buffalo, wheat.
Stmr. Russell Sage, Buffalo, mdse.
Stmr. John Pridgeon, Jr., Buffalo, mdse.
Stmr. Arundell, Detroit, mdse.
Br. tug McRae, Point Edward, light.

The Fire Commissioners

The fire commissioners met in regular session yesterday afternoon.

Bills amounting to $1,100 and the pay roll for the month were approved.

William Panyer, Hose driver of No. 6, was retired to the pension list. He has been in the service for 20 years.

The following communication was received from the clerk of Delta:

Delta, O., Sept. 16, 1892.

To the Chief of Fire Department of the City of Toledo, O., Greeting:

At a regular meeting of the council of the village of Delta, Fulton county, O., held on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1892, it was ordered by a unanimous vote of all members of the council that a vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered to the city of Toledo, O., and especially that portion of their fire department which so faithfully and untiringly labored to subdue the flames that threatened the total destruction of our little village on the evening of August 18, 1892, and that we highly appreciate and will ever hold in remembrance their prompt and speedy reply to our call for aid in our time of imminent peril.

By order of the board of councilmen.

O. A. WALTER,
Clerk Delta Corporation.

Good Templar's Grand Lodge.

It has been decided to hold the grand lodge of Good Templars of Ohio in Cleveland the first Wednesday in December, this being the action of the executive council held in Fostoria. Mrs. J. C. Stone, who has organized two lodges here, goes to Michigan, where she will work under the auspices of the grand lodge of that state.

The loss of flesh is a trifle. You think you need not mind it.

But, if you go on losing for some time or lose a good deal in a short time, you are running down. Is that a trifle?

Get back to your healthy weight and generally you get back to health.

A book on CAREFUL LIVING will tell you what it is to get there, and when Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is useful. Free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1. 27

The Change of Life.

The sole aim of women nearing this critical period should be to keep well, strong, and cheerful.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is peculiarly adapted to this condition. Girls about to enter womanhood find its assistance invaluable.

It cures the worst forms of Female Complaints, Bearing-down Feeling, Weak Back, Leucorrhœa, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, Bloating, and is invaluable to the Change of Life.

RHEUMATISM'S BUSY DAY.

Now This Painful Disease Grows Prevalent.

It Caused J. M. Adams to Relinquish the Geyser.

Yet He Now Weighs 165 and Walks Off Spry.

Physicians say they do not know why.

Yet it is a fact that the busy season for rheumatism commences in September.

The principal reason is that the people are in a condition especially favorable for the inroads of the disease. Those who have been unfortunate enough not to get a vacation find their system relaxed, weakened, and choked up with waste material. Exercise is naturally neglected during the hot weather. September finds them in a sluggish state, a condition of things very favorable to rheumatism.

J. M. Adams, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., has had an experience with this disease that he wishes widely published for the benefit of those who are troubled as he was. For five years Mr. Adams owned the famous Geyser Spring at Saratoga, but rheumatism forced him to relinquish the ownership and leave there on crutches. He says:

"My trouble was rheumatism, dating back to when I was 18 years old, and reducing my weight 90 pounds between the years 1870 and 1872. I had to give up business and devote my energies to fighting this terrible disease. Nothing helped me until I heard of a discovery made by Prof. Phelps of Dartmouth. I tried the means he recommended and it did me more good than all other medicines put together. My friends now say: 'See Adams, he weighed 149 and was almost a cripple; now he weighs 165 and walks off spry.' This is all from using Paine's celery compound, and if it will do for others what it has done for me, every one should use it. I feel confident that it will, as all to whom I have recommended it speak of it in the highest terms. I know of many cures that it has effected, one in particular, George Smith of this place. Mr. Smith could not use his right arm a week ago, but now he has finished sowing a piece of land with oats, the result of the benefit received from Paine's celery compound."

The best physicians unite in the statement that Paine's celery compound is of superior value for those who are troubled with rheumatism, neuralgia or prostration. They say that one who has even a strong tendency to rheumatism can do much to prevent it by using this compound.

KIBBEY & DAVIES

SPECIALTIES IN

Ladies' Furnishings.

Our opening will be continued to-morrow.

Saturday evening from 7 to 9 p. m. we invite you to our Gaslight Reception. No goods will be sold but we will exhibit for your kind inspection some of the newest and latest novelties designed for women's wear.

KIBBEY & DAVIES

318 Summit St.

Between the Transfer Stations.

ELEGANT ETCHINGS

(NEW SUBJECTS.)

CHOICE WATER COLORS!

(FROM BEST ARTISTS.)

FRAMES TO ORDER

E. P. LELAND,

327 Superior St.

NEW FALL GOODS!

We have a full stock of very choice designs for the Fall and Winter trade in

Parlor and Chamber Suits!

Dining and Library Goods!

Of the choicest patterns and makes. These special designs we control for this market. We solicit an inspection of our goods and prices at the

Palace Furniture Store

618 JEFFERSON ST.

M. BARTLETT.

B. A. STEVENS

Cor. Erie, Lafayette and Lucas Streets.

Phone, - - 400.

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

KEDZIE WALTER FILTER

PRICES.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
$5.50	$6.50	$7.75	$9.00	$10.00

Old Filters Repacked and Made as Good New.

Monday, September 5,

SCHOOL BEGINS.

We have added to our stock a complete assortment of School Books, Slates, Tablets, School Bags, Pencil Boxes, and other School Supplies.

Ernest Reeves & Co.

Successors to Nicholas & Buchanan.

Phone 1271. 223 SUMMIT ST.

OUR MATCHES.

A Little Review of Their History From First Patent.

The first United States patent for friction matches was issued in 1836. Splints for them were made by sawing or splitting blocks of wood into slivers slightly attached at the base, the whole bunch being dipped at once into chlorate of potash. These were known as "slab" or "block" matches, and they are in favor in parts of this country at the present day, notably in Maine. Their chief advantages are that they are noiseless and will not leave a mark when scratched upon a white wall. The first "lucifer matches" were made by dipping splints first into melted sulphur and then into a paste of chlorate of potash and sulphide of antimony mixed with gum water.

Each paper box contained about 100 matches and two pieces of fine sandpaper. They were lighted by folding the sand-paper over the end and giving the match a quick pull. They were manufactured in England as early as 1833, and a common name for them was "locofocos." The composition used in many of the early chlorate of potash lucifers melted and dropped while burning, but this defect was soon remedied.

The next step was to employ phosphorus, rendering matches easily ignitable with lower temperature and less exertion. A phosphorus match will ignite at 140 degrees, while it is probable that the lucifer required at least 200 degrees. The use of phosphorus for matches dates probably from 1832, being 172 years after the discovery of that element by Brandt, a Hamburg chemist. But the manufacture of phosphorus matches was attended with great danger to the workmen from the fumes, which caused decay of the bones of the jaw. Many persons were poisoned from carelessness in handling them, and numerous conflagrations occurred on account of the ease with which they were ignited.

The "parlor match"—its name significant that other matches were hardly suitable for that section of the house—had its origin with the manufacture in 1848, of Schrotter's red or amorphus phosphorus. This product is of a scarlet red color, has neither odor nor taste, is not poisonous and does not take fire at ordinary temperatures.

The latest important invention in matches secures the separation of the chemicals, which in combination are always more or less dangerous. Thus is obtained the "safety match," which was invented by a Swede named Lundstrom, in 1855. The head of the safety match contains chlorate of potash and sulphur, while the friction paper is spread with paste of amorphus phosphorus and antimony.

This is a return to first principles, as shown in splints and acid of the "light box." There are many odd varieties of matches now in vogue, such as the "Vestas," of which the splint is waxed cord; fuses for lighting in a wind, with a thick, short splint, tipped with a large mass of chlorate of potash composition; natural gas matches, with a very long splint for lighting natural gas fires, and many others.

The production of matches has grown to a manufacture of enormous and rapidly increasing proportions. Making of splints in great quantities began with the invention of Reuben Partridge's splint-cutting machine. Previously the matches had been cut by hand by means of a collection of blades. Now the splints are forced through dies to give them a round shape. Splint-cutting is at present a separate industry.

The splints are sold by hogsheads to the match factories, and one machine will cut 10,000,000 a day. Electricity, however, seems destined to limit the use of matches. Lighting gas by electricity has been accomplished for some years, and the gas jets of most large audience rooms, theaters and churches in this country are lighted by electricity by the pressure of a button. In residences with modern improvements gas can be lighted in the halls and rooms on different floors from a switchboard situated at a convenient location. Some day a practicable portable electric lighter may be devised.—Washington Star.

IN A RUSSIAN CITY.

Glimpses of St. Petersburg's Great Street—Nevesky Prospect.

By day or by night, in winter or summer, it is a pure delight to stand on the Anitchkoff bridge and survey the scene on either hand, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine. If we gaze to the north toward what is one of the oldest parts settled on the rivulet-riddled, so-called "mainland," in this northern Venice, we see the long, plain facade of the Katherine Institute for the education of th daughters of officers, originally built by Peter the Great for his daughter Anna as the "Italian Palace," but used only for the palace servants, until it was built over and converted to its present purpose. Beyond we catch a glimpse of the yellow wings of Count Scheremetieff's ancient house and its great iron railing, behind which, in a spacious courtyard, after the Moscow fashion so rare in thrifty Petersburg, the main building lies invisible to us.

If we look to the south we find the long ochre mass of the Anitchkoff palace, facing on the Nevsky, upon the right shore; on the left, beyond the palace of the Sergiei Alexandrovitch, the branch of the Alexander Nevsky monastery, in old Russian style, with highly colored saints and heads of seraphim on the outer walls, and a perspective of light, stuccoed buildings—dwellings, markets, churches—until the eye halts with pleasure on the distant blue dome of the Troitzky cathedral, studded with golden stars.

Indeed, it is difficult to discover a vista in St. Petersburg which does not charm us with a glimpse of one or more cross-crowned domes floating, bubble-like, in the pale azue of the sky. Though they are far from being as beautiful in form or coloring as those of Moscow they satisfy us at the moment.

If it is on a winter night that we take up our stand here we may catch a distant glimpse of the numerous "skating gardens" laid out upon the ice cleared on the snowy surface of the canal. The ice hills will be black with forms flitting swiftly down the shining roads on sledges or skates, illuminated by the electric light; a band will be braying lustily, regardless of the piercing cold, and the skaters will dance on, in their fancy-dress ball or prize races, or otherwise, clad so thinly as to amaze the shivering foreigner as he hugs his furs.

A CODE BY GAIL HAMILTON.

Sayings for the Sex by One of Its Brightest Representatives.

Wildness is a thing which girls cannot afford, wrote Gail Hamilton recently to the New York World.

Delicacy is a thing which cannot be lost or found.

No art can restore the grape its bloom.

Familiarity without confidence, without regard, is destructive to all that makes woman exalting and ennobling.

It is the first duty of a woman to be a lady.

Good breeding is good sense.

Bad manners in a woman are immorality.

Awkwardness may be ineradicable.

Bashfulness is constitutional.

Ignorance of etiquette is the result of circumstances.

All can be condoned, and not banish men and women from the amenities of their kind.

But self-possessed, unshrinking and aggressive coarseness of demeanor may be reckoned as a state prison offense, and certainly merits that mild form of restraint called imprisonment for life.

It is a shame for women to be lectured on their manners. It is a bitter shame that they need it.

Do not be restrained. Carry yourself so lofty that men will look up to you for reward, not at you in rebuke.

The natural sentiment of man toward woman is reverence. He loses a large means of grace when he is obliged to account her a being to be trained in propriety.

A man's ideal is not wounded when woman falls in wordly wisdom; but if in grace, in fact, in sentiment, in delicacy, in kindness, she should be found wanting, he receives an inward hurt.

A LOST ART.

It Is Re-Discovered After Centuries by a Canadian Blacksmith.

A poor blacksmith of Quebec, named Ferdinand Allard, is credited with having rediscovered the long-lost art known to the pyramid builders of Egypt, of hardening copper.

Axes and other edged tools, made of copper and hardened, have been exhibited by him, which, in edge and temper, equal the best steel of the present day. He prepared a sheet of his hardened copper, 1 3-4 inches in thickness and had it tested at the government rifle range at Quebec. At the first shot fired from 40 yards distance, the bullet was shivered into fragments. The second bullet struck the plate more fairly and was not only completely flattened, but remained imbedded in the plate, which it merely dented without cracking it in any way.

Experts pronounce this as vastly superior to anything the best steel could do under the circumstances and the matter is to be given the immediate attention of the British lords of the admiralty.—New York Tribune.

THE HOLY OF HOLIES.

Jess—They are getting things down fine now at Asbury Park.

Bess—What are the latest regulations?

Jess—No bathing, except on foggy days; no going to prayer meeting without a chaperon.—Puck.

SHADOWS OF CAMP LOW

Breaking Hearts, Ignorance and Babel of Tongues,

On the Sands and in the Tents,

Yet In all the Human Misery Sparkles Many a Light of Love and Romance.

Camp Low, Sandy Hook, Oct. 1.—Never was a community more cosmopolitan than this. It is a babel of tongues, a never-ending procession of odd costumes, a series of contrasts between sharply defined national characteristics. Along the broad walks and sandy paths strolls the German student, with long porcelain-bowled pipe, whispering affectionately to the fair-haired girl at his side, while the gloomy, sinister faces of Polish Hebrews follow the happy pair. A turbaned Turk stalks along, flinging a ragged blanket over his shoulders with stiff majesty, as he gazes contemptuously at the Israelites. Through the half-opened flap of a tent in the background is a glimpse of sturdy French sailors, and, to set off the monotony of their blue uniforms, the gay dresses of Swedish peasant girls are to be seen. A baby, with curly, flaxen hair, naked and beautiful as one of Raphael's cherubs plays in and out of the shallow water, and at last runs to the outstretched arms of his rotund and much-petticoated mamma. Beyond is a closed tent, silent as the grave. Within, three Italians, two men and a woman, whose swarthy features are ashen with fear, lie groveling on a pile of blankets. Now from the woman comes a question. She speaks feverishly, in a terrified, Neapolitan patois. But one word is distinguishable—the derad trissyllable "cholera!"

Yes, there is the skeleton in the closet the haunting spectre behind so much gayety. But a few hours ago a companion of these people died of the plague, and, mute with terror, like a herd of cattle which scents an approaching danger, they can only huddle close together and utter wild notes of distress. There are other signs too, that this is no holiday encampment. Out on the edge of the salt marshes glints the burnished musket of a soldier, the red lining of his overcoat thrown back over his shoulder. Here is a blue-coated marine surgeon, surrounded by a crowd as he examines into the cleanliness of the barracks. Woe be to him who disobeys the rigid rules, for the negligence of one means the annihilation of all.

A smart bugler strides up to the end of the high board platform, which is the Broadway of this village, and, while the sun flashes on the burnished brazen bugle, he winds out a lusty peal. It is the dinner call, and all flock to their tents and barracks. A crowd of attendants with red badges appear at the end of the long alleys and begin distributing from huge buckets and baskets great quantities of bread and meat, soup and coffee. And, while the famished Germans and Italians receive their wholesome rations with eager-eyed gratitude, the Hebrews scowl because the meat is not kosher or blessed by their priests, and the Frenchmen scowl because there is no wine or cognac. In a few minutes all this miscellaneous horde is ravenously feasting.

The bugler's clarion and the doctor's visit punctuate the ebb and flow of the human tide. There are two sick calls, morning and afternoon, besides the summons to meals, and tattoo. The call to get indoors is sounded three-quarters of an hour before taps. Then, there is always the mail's arrival to look for. Twice a day, when it comes in from New York, a youth, who combines the functions of postmaster and telegraph operator, mounts a wooden barrow and attempts to compare the letters' inscriptions with the ill-defined identities in the crowd that clusters around. The postmaster bears the sobriquet of Wenamaker.

Behind the Scenes.

This is all the superficial life. But go into the tents and inquire into the individual lives—there is everywhere the old human tale of misery, romance, crime and monotony. Here is a man just hauled out of a cabin by shrewd Interpreter Niemo, who knows the immigrants better than anyone else. A woman's form cowers in the doorway, her features torn and distorted. Niemo explains that he has heard shrieks and loud imprecations, and has entered to find the man beating his wife. The two are marched before Commandant Sawtelle. The woman explains her story. She came from Hamburg, being newly married, and had given her money to her husband, a shiftless, penniless idler. On the voyage, amid the horrors of cholera in the Rugia's fateful steerage, he left her and made love to another woman. After a sharp order from the commandant the wife-beater is dragged away to the guardhouse and put in irons. Then the wife wrings her hands, beats her breast and begs for his release.

Up in the lonely little frame hospital near the sentry lines lies Mrs. Gutel Doneiz, who has been sick unto death after having given premature birth to a child, due to the horrors of a voyage on the Rugia. The little one is dead. Beside Mrs. Goneiz's cot, in an improvised cradle, a little baby cries mournfully. Its father, mother and sisters all perished in that same scene of horror, the Rugia's steerage. On the doctor's book the baby's entry reads: "Unknown child, suffering from starvation."

Out on the sands of the beach stands a lone figure. It is a woman, one of those buxom Germans whose hard life is so patiently borne. She looks sadly out over the waters, where her whole family lies buried. Mrs. Klein was a happy wife and mother of three children when she sailed from Havre. Out on the ocean breezes float the mournful notes of a bugle, dying away into a fitful quaver. It is taps. One light after another disappears from the tents, till the brooding moon and glaring electric lights alone keep watch with the lonely sentinels. Tired Camp Low is at rest.

WOLSELEY BELIEVES IN NERVE

The English General Thinks It the Great Quality Needed in Soldiers.

During Lord Wolseley's first eight years in the army he was at war every year, and to this fact of continued exertion he attributes his military success. "There is," said he, "but one way for a young man to get on in the army. He must be absolutely indifferent to life."

So faithful was he in carrying out this maxim that his escapes were manifold. He has had bullets pass through the lapel and sleeves of his coat, and shot have caried away the cap from his head. He has been laid low with wounds to which, the Youth's Companion says, many a stronger man would have succumbed, but, as someone once said to him, "he refused point blank to die."

Lord Wolseley himself gives an interesting illustration of the way some victories were won. "We did it sometimes simply through shouting," he says. "Once we had no more than 25 men, and we were shouting, shouting all the time. I could not speak for four days, and some of the officers lost their voices for a week. We were firing from behind a heap of dead bodies, and I told the bugler to blow his very loudest while we cheered, and as the enemy thought we had plenty of men in the rear we won the day."

It is interesting to know that so determined a man refused to imperil his success by any indulgence which might weaken his endurance. At one time he smoked a great deal, but having once come to the conclusion that it was injurious to the nerves he gave up the habit forever. Before he had thus completely "sworn off," however, he ceased indulging in it before certain important actions.

"I did not smoke for a week," he said, "before Tel-el-Kebir was won, and as I wanted every iota of nerve before I went up to take Khartoum I gave it up then."

"Nerve," he considered the great element needed in war. "The wise men who haven't it give up," he said. "The fools stay on and come to grief."

In 1892 the estimated cost of United States railroads is $9,000,000,000.

BEESWAX.

The average southern pine lands cut 15,000 feet of lumber to the acre.

There are between 1,600 and 1,700 lawyers in Boston, with scarcely business for 200.

The water is so low in Salton lake that the Salt Lake company has begun taking out salt.

By an act just passed in South Australia all hotels are to be altogether closed on Sundays.

There are in the state of Washington 466 saw-mills with a daily cutting capacity of 8,411,000 feet.

A kind-hearted man in North Berwick, Me., name not given, is about to found an asylum for aged and infirm horses.

In cases where nature intends that insects shall feed on flowers at night, the flowers they select are all of a white color.

The number of letters received by members of congress varies from 5 to 250 per day, and one member's annual bill for stamps is said to be $300.

A clock with a square face made of cigar boxes, hands of clay pipes and the figures of cigarettes attracts attention in a Philadelphia tobacconist's window.

The first house in New York to have gas and a bath-tub was one on Chambers street, built in 1818 by a Mrs. Mary Jones, who died only a year or so since.

Boston has a clever idea in the matter of musicales. When the guests are seated all the lights except those needed by the musicians are lowered. The semi-darkness leaves the eyes nothing to do and enables the listener to become lost in the world of music.

It is believed that fully 25 per cent. of the population of the Argentine Republic at the present time consists of European settlers, most of whom—now that the undesirable ones have been compelled to leave—are well established and have all their interests identical with the country.

According to the theosophists 360 days and nights of Brahma make one year of Brahma, and 100 years of Brahma make the Great Kalpa, a period of 311,040,000,000,000 years, after which the entire solar system passes into its night, and everything in it is destroyed on the objective plane.

The following are a few examples of the rate of pay of women in London: Making paper bags, 4d per 1,000; possible earnings, 5s to 9s per week. Button holes, 3d per dozen; possible earnings, 8s per week. Shirts, 2d, each worker finding her own cotton; can get six done between 6 a. m. and 11 p. m.

Originally there were no pews in old English churches; the only fixed seats were stone benches carried along the side of the churches, of which examples still remain in Salisbury and other cathedrals, in Romsey church, Hants, and Portbury church, Somerset; and many other of the old parish churches.

A wild woman was captured recently in the woods near St. Hedwig, Tex., where she has been living for the past six years. In all that time she has never slept under a roof, and her dress was made of reeds and leaves. She lived for the most part on pecan nuts. She was sent to an insane asylum.

Lafayette Knight, of Camas Prairie, has sent the East Oregonian a remarkable curiosity—a sheet of paper made from nature's loom. It was found in an open seam in a tamarack tree. It is as soft and velvety as a baby's skin and resembles wood pulp in appearance. The sheet is fully a foot wide and two feet long.

A few days ago a Montana man killed one of his chickens for dinner, and was surprised to find a quantity of gold nuggets in the crop and gizzard. Having 31 chickens that had scratched in the same patch, he began post mortem prospecting on them. In each chicken he found nuggets, and the total quantity gathered had a cash value of $387.

Within three years passenger rates on the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama have been reduced to 10 and 5 cents a mile for first and second class tickets. Up to that time the charge for passenger transportation on the Panama railroad was the highest in the world, being $25 in American gold for first-class and $10 in gold for second-class passengers.

Two orders of knighthood for women have been instituted in Great Britain during her majesty's reign, viz., the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, consisting of four classes, the first two for royalties, and the third and fourth for peeresses and ladies in attendance on the queen; and the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, founded in 1878 for royalties and the wives and relatives of Indian princes and high Indian officials.

Sir Henry Bessemer, the English metallurgist, has written an article urging that the new English pound notes, if it is decided to issue such, be made of aluminum instead of paper. The suggestion is certainly a novel one. Sir Henry, however, enforces it with some practical arguments. Such a metallic note would be indestructible, and would become neither crumpled soiled nor defaced in circulation. But, on the other hand, its weight and unyielding character would interfere with its portability and transmissibility. As varied as the uses to which aluminum has been put it can hardly be believed that it will be made to do service as a bank note.

Says a teacher of a sewing school: "Girls who sew for a living often suffer soreness in what is sometimes called the thimble finger, and serious inflammation and swelling is often the result. No sewing girl or woman should let herself be tempted by the low price of thimbles which are composed of lead or something equally injurious. Silver or plated thimbles are very much the best and safest, and when these are too expensive a good substitute can be found in a highly burnished steel thimble. For practical every day use this latter kind is the most convenient, but pewter or lead should never be used, especially by people whose flesh is slow to heal after a scratch or cut."

The Jewish Tidings continues to insist that "the Jews are no longer of one particular race, but are of nearly all races." It says that "the Jew theory is not approved by intelligent Jews, but only by those who want to build a Chinese wall around themselves," and it adds: "There are Mongolian Jews and there are black Jews in Abyssinia. All peoples and nations have their Jews. The Jews originally came of one stock; that cannot be denied, but their racial identity has been obliterated, and their only present distinction is that they are adherents of a peculiar form of religion. The Jews are no more a separate race than are the Catholics or any other religious body."

There is an active, healthy small boy in West End avenue, New York, who can not comprehend what nervousness really is. He knows that it is something extremely disagreeable, for his mother has been nervous as long as he can remember. His private opinion, expressed to his father one night, is, that nerves are things brought on earth by evil spirits for the purpose of making little boys miserable. One day he overheard his mother telling a neighbor that her nerves were completely destroyed. The boy was overjoyed, and to celebrate what he considered to be an emancipation, he went out in the back yard and romped with his big dog, with damaging results to his clothing as well as to his mother's geranium beds. After the neighbor had gone away he burst into his mother's presence with a velocity that almost threw her into a spasm, and before she could utter the usual "Don't be so noisy, Harry!" he had his arms around her neck and was exclaiming, "Oh, mamma, now we won't have any more trouble with nerves, shall we? I heard you tell Mr. B. that yours were completely destroyed. Isn't that nice?"

The report of railway accidents in the United Kingdom during 1891 gives the number of persons reported to the board of trade as having been killed from all causes in the working of railways during the year as 1,168, and injured 5,060. Under the latter head all injuries are included, even those of a trivial character. Of the number killed 103 were passengers and 549 servants, and the remainder "other persons"—i. e., trespassers, suicides, and persons who were crossing over level crossings. Of the injured 1,612 were passengers, 3,161 servants, and 287 other persons. In addition, the companies have returned 79 persons killed and 6,440 injured from accidents which occurred on their premises, but not connected with the movement of railway vehicles. The total number of passenger journeys, exclusive of journeys by season-ticket holders, was 845,463,668, or 27,719,622 more than in the previous year. Calculated on these figures, the proportions of passengers killed and injured during the year, from all causes, were one in 8,208,385 killed, and one in 524,481 injured. In 1890 the proportions were one in 6,930,034 killed, and one in 600,840 injured.

SHAVED BY A WOMAN.

It Doesn't Always Pay to Be Too Fresh to a Chicago Girl.

It was in Chicago that I noticed a tonsorial establishment presided over by a woman. I had been shaved that morning but couldn't resist the chance of patronizing a woman, so I dropped into the shop, says the Berkshire Courier.

"Want a hair cut, sir?" she interrogated, after looking at my smoothly shaven face.

"I want them all cut," I responded. "If I only wanted one hair cut I could have cut it myself. But I want a shave first."

Thoughtfully the girl passed her hand across my face, after I had seated myself in the chair. "You've been shaved once today," she remarked.

"Yes'm, I always get shaved twice a day—er—I mean this shave is for a brother of mine—" I stammered, rather at a loss for a good lie. The young lady said nothing more, but after tucking the apron around my neck in a manner that sent the hot flashes and cold streaks down my back, proceeded to lather me in a preoccupied manner.

"It's a — whew!" pleasant morning. I was about to say, but as I opened my mouth to let the words out the lather brush went in; hence the change in the sentiment.

"Excuse me, sir," she said sweetly.

"Cert-ow! Look out! That's my eye!" This remark was occasioned by the newly loaded brush landing in my left optic as the young charmer leaned forward to look out of the window at a passing policeman.

I shall never forget that shave. Probably it had never occurred to that girl to have her razors honed, and all through the massacre I winced and squirmed. I was too proud to cry or even expostulate. When she asked me if the razor "took hold" I hinted at my torture by replying that it not only took hold, but refused to let go. All my golden anticipations of the touch of the velvety fingers, and so on, were nipped in the bud. I omitted the hair cut, and after she had brushed my hair in a most unorthodox manner, combing it straight back from my massive brow, a la Pompadour, and down over my ears in the Chicago renaissance style, I escaped.

FAREWELL TO SINGLE LIFE.

Gotham Belles Now Give Parties on the Eve of Their Marriage.

It is customary for young bachelors about to marry to gather about them a few of their most intimate male friends and give a bachelor dinner. There is something jolly about it all. The lads dine and wine with him and drink his very good health and that of his family. He is not going out of life. He is going into a more blissful, living existence, and will be respectable. But a New York paper is telling of a lot of girls who bury their single blessedness, having a funeral and going into mourning. A short time ago a Fifth avenue belle introduced to her friends a "fad" that promises to become as popular as it is peculiar. Her girl friends were surprised one day to receive from her cards with heavy mourning borders inviting them to her home, and asking them to appear in mourning. As there had been no death in the family, and the young woman was to have been married in a few days to what was considered a most desirable "catch," her form of invitation surprised most of her friends, and for that reason many of the persons invited went to the house. The parlor was darkened. On the center table the guests noticed a small casket. When the hostess entered she went to the table and said: "Friends, I have asked you here to-day to witness the burial of my old identity. You know I am to be married in a few days. In this casket I have placed my card, which I intend to bury, with you as witnesses. Thus I will bury my identity in that of my future husband." Already three or four such ceremonies have been performed in Fifth avenue mansions. This will do for a fad; but in the case of such a girl there is always a chance that she will dig up her identity and have some good old times with her good old girl friends. A jolly dinner, in any case, is better than a funeral, and it is better for people about to be married.

SOME VALUABLE STATISTICS.

Although They Have to Do With Crime They Are of Interest to All.

Every reader knows what absurd conclusions as to the social and moral condition of a country are often drawn from imperfect statistics, but Dr. William Duffield Robinson, physician for ten years to the eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania, has figured that the sentence to the penitentiary may be taken as fairly representative of the total amount of crime prevailing in the entire district from which it receives prisoners, and that the extent of territory and period of time covered by the calculation make the deductions a fair index of the criminal phenomena of the whole country.

He argues that reformation is practicable from the fact that one-third of the criminals are between 20 and 25 years of age. He finds that men of 60 are about eight times as trustworthy as men of 25, or, to put it in another way, eight men who are criminals at 25 seven will be law-abiding citizens at 60. A terror of the law has brought about the reformation in most cases, he thinks.

It is true that an overwhelming majority of criminals are young, but does it follow that most of them reform as they grow older? Is it not likely that they die twice as fast as other men? His division of crimes as to the age when they are most common is very interesting. He concludes that personal assaults, including assault and battery in all forms, mayhem, poisoning, and sensual crimes, are steadily on the increase, and forgery and counterfeiting on the decline.

THEY MUST WASH.

Terrible Indignities Practiced on the Russian and Polish Immigrants.

The Russians and Poles, of whom over 108,000 came to New York last year, will think that they have jumped from the frying pan into the fire, for in New York they must not only have the insects and the germs killed out of their clothes, which must actually be removed for the purpose—and when a Russian peasant dresses himself on attaining his majority he stays in his clothes until they fall from him—but they must wash themselves, says the Brooklyn Eagle. This is the direst cruelty that can be perpetrated. The czar has interfered with their domestic affairs, he has seized or taxed away their lands and property, he has forbidden the observance of their religion, he has allowed members of his own church to burn their houses and assail them in the streets, he has tried to force them out of the empire, yet in all his tyrannies he has never tried to wash them. Perhaps the tremendousness of the task appalled him, and perhaps the national treasury does not contain enough for soap.

Hard though it be, the law is laid down that immigrants coming from the other side shall bathe. They may swear by their beards that their consciences will not allow it, they must bathe just the same, and the Russian real estate they thought to smuggle into this country will go to increase the sandbars in the harbor. The American may entertain the liveliest sympathy for these unfortunates in the never before experienced tribulation that awaits them at quarantine, yet he cannot wish to have the order repealed. He has some rights that are bound to be respected, especially at cholera time, and he can, furthermore, appeal to the health authorities to have the washing done while the tide is running out.

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I wish to express my thanks for the benefit I have derived from using CUTICURA REMEDIES. Nothing like them was ever manufactured. For 3 years have I suffered with a sore head. I would break out all over my head with pimples which would form a watery matter, and I would have to scratch until I would bleed. After doctoring with two doctors for three years, more or less, I finally made up my mind to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES with result entirely satisfactory to me. After using two sets of CUTICURA REMEDIES, I am entirely cured. I have recommended your remedies to several persons, and they all tell me they are No. 1. Our druggist is doing a nice business in CUTICURA REMEDIES, since my cure. I have given him the privilege of using my name as proof of their efficiency. I enclose my portrait.

A. F. GRAMM,
Photographer, Mt. Horeb, Wis.

My wife has been troubled with the salt rheum for four years. During this time doctors of Wisconsin, Illinois, and the most eminent doctors of Chicago, failed to give relief. I bought the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and she used only one box of CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and half a bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and these have cured my wife completely.

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Graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, Germany, and pupil of Prof. Adolph Brodsky, and later of Mons. Emile Sauret of the Royal Academy of Music, London, England, wishes to announce that he will receive a limited number of pupils for instruction on the violin.

For further information call or address No. 1207 Jefferson street.

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21 and 23 South Erie Street.

GRAND OPENING.

Under the management of Mr. B. H. White, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

First-Class Vaudeville Theater.

General Admission 10c
Balcony 25c
Matinees—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.

Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.

ALBION MILLING COMPANY, ALBION, MICH.

Do You Wish

TO HAVE A

FURNACE

Put Into Your House?

Do not wait until your windows are covered with frost, but have it done now.

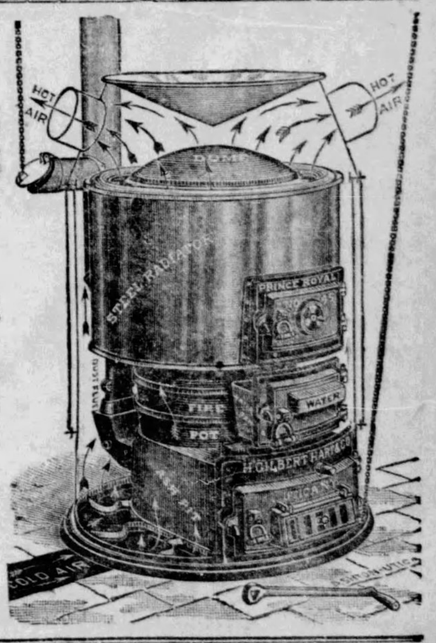
The best Furnace and the Perfection Furnace Pipe is what you want.

E. A. EVERSMAN,

CORNER

Broadway and Logan Sts.

Phone 572.



A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION CAN BE MADE.

HAZELTINE IS a skin food, and NOT a cosmetic. It cures freckles, pimples, blackheads, etc., and makes the skin clear and fine.

Sold by Druggists. Price 50c.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Hazeltine Co., Toledo, O.

Sent by Mail. Write for Circula

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Good Market Prevailed During the Week.

The New Nasby Building Completed—Next Week's Congress—Transfers Recorded.

This week has been a record breaker in real estate business.

Property of all kinds and description was on the move and real estate dealers had all they could attend to.

On one day 25 deeds were filed for record at the recorder's office.

Of this big week's business a large portion of it was vacant property, purchased for immediate improvement.

Several large transactions were closed during the week and general prosperity is apparent.

A Grand Structure.

Toledo has many beautiful and substantial business blocks, but towering above them all stands the Nasby in majestic magnificence, a monument to the enterprise of its builders.

For years Toledo has stood in need of more office room, there being but two exclusive office buildings in the city, the Produce Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce. H. S. and T. H. Walbridge resolved last fall to erect an office building in Toledo perfect ni every detail and to spare no expense in the accomplishment of this end.

The plans were drafted, construction began last spring, and how well the owners adherred to their resolution is manifest in the beautiful structure that stands on Huron street near Madison.

The structure is 100 feet above the pavement, and consists of seven stories, and is the highest business block in the city.

The determination of the owners to have the building substantial and first-class in every detail, from foundation to roof, was carried out to the letter.

Upon entering the vestibule, the visitor gains a favorable impression, which becomes stronger as the inspection of the interior progresses.

The walls of the vestibule are of fawn colored granite, and upon both sides three granite slabs of the same class have been set up, to be used as bulletin boards, upon which the name and room of each tenant will be printed in gilt letters. The floors of the corridors are all laid in tile, and the wainscotting is of solid marble. The stairways are wainscotted with marble, the steps are marble slabs, and each landing as one solid piece of white marble. Every floor throughout the building is laid in hard maple, which is highly polished. The plastering is of sand finish and frescoed. The ceiling consists of wire lath. The walls are of brick. Instead of the door and wood casements, the walls have been rounded, thereby doing away with the wooden casings, excepting just enough to hold the windows and doors.

The main object in the construction was to make the building as fire proof as possible and this has been accomplished inside and out, from cellar to garret, stairways, elevator chute, corridors and all.

The building is heated by steam supplied by two 60-horse power boilers, equipped for natural gas or coal. Attached to the heating system is a ventilator, which supplies cold air by exhaust fans.

The main feature of the building is the front of the first floor. It has been fitted up for a suit of rooms for banking purposes. The entire front consists of French plate glass set in neat iron frames. The front is supported by three granite columns, which presents a very imposing appearance.

On the whole it is a building that Toledo can be and is justly proud of, and will stand to mark the progress of this day, when Huron and Madison streets consist of solid business blocks. The Walbridges are to be congratulated.

The Real Estate Congress.

On Monday T. H. Walbridge, H. H. Cushing, Irving B. Hiett, George E. Pomeroy, and possibly others, will leave for Buffalo to attend the annual meeting of the National Real Estate association, which occurs next week.

At the last meeting, held at Nashville, H. H. Cushing was the only representative of Toledo present. This year several of the leaders will see that the Future Great is not forgotten. A very neat folder has been prepared, which sets forth the many advantages of Toledo, briefly describing her many flourishing enterprises and her hustling business men.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following sales were recorded this week:

T. J. Kohn and wife to Christopher Kohn, property in section 7, town 10 south, 8 east, Toledo.

Estate of Wm. A. Collins to N. W. Douglas, lots 419 and 420 Birmingham Toledo.

O. A. Eldredge et al to M. S. Campbell, 3885 in Waterville township, $1.

O. Haberstock and wife to Mary Frey, 53 feet of lots 38 and 39 Sumner's subdivision of Osborn place, $600.

W. Van Aarl to Frederick Meinen, half of lot 566, Oliver division, $1,300.

John Auth and wife to Andrew Sobczak, lot 791, T. P. Brown's addition, $300.

Bertha Schwalbe to Antonia Braun, property in Osborne place addition, $1,700.

J. R. B. Ransom and wife to Charles L. Warwick, lot 135, Ransom's addition, $400.

Patrick Strain to John F. McGrath, property in section 16, Washington township, $1.

Albert M. Bench and wife to Nicholas Bench, lot 823, Vistula division, quit claim, $2,400.

Hiram Shaw et al. to J. N. Poe, three acres on Canal and river tract, $4,500.

E. T. Balcom to C. L. Seagrave, 27 feet of lot 57, Stickney's addition, $1,000.

W. F. Pool and wife to E. T. Henry, lot 28, Oakdale addition, $250.

Aaron B. Balcom to C. L. Seagrave, parts of lots 56 and 57, Stickney's addition, quit claim, $1.

Arthur R. Taft to Charlotte L. Seagrave 30 feet of lot 56 and 33 feet of lot 57, Stickney's addition, $2,000.

J. S. H. Norton to Charlotte L. Seagrave, 31 1-2 feet of lot 58, Stickney's addition, $1,200.

C. L. and F. E. Seagrave to S. E. Schenck, trustee, part of lots 56, 57 58, Stickney's addition, being 126 feet on Summit street, $5,224.66.

A. K. Detwiler to E. B. Hull, part of lot 10, s e 1-4 sec. 2, town 3, $300.

T. S. Graham to E. M. Fuher, lot 9, Ketcham's subdivision of lots 198 and 205, Stickney's addition, $1,800.

John C. Clarke to Paul Reiter, lots 137 and 138, Robison's addition, $750.

Mary E. Nearing and husband to T. B. Gibbs, lot 58, Petties' sub-division of lots 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, Humboldt's addition, $125.

Mary E. Nearing to David G. Blue, lot 57, same sub-division, $125.

James A. Brown and wife to Louis Gratop, lot 54, W. S. Williams' addition, $800.

Thomas Crilly by sheriff, to Mary E. E. Mearing, lot 8, Bell's Dorr street addition, $401.

Joseph D. Ford, to Peter Consino, 10 acres in section 27, town 9, south 9, east.

Martin S. Davis et al. to Richard M. MeeKe, part of lot 1024, Oak and Superior streets, lot 454 Walbridge's second addition, lot 25 of lot 13, Campbell's addition, part of lot 19, Sprague's addition, all for $13,000.

George C. Stahl to Wm. Wiser, lot 23 Buckland's addition, $1,500.

Carl Eichner to Martin Luttenberger, lot 7, block 6, Orchard addition, $1,560.

Cary D. Lindsay to Oliver Rodgers, lot 47, Cushing place, $250.

Frederick Kirschner and wife to Wm. Heyer, lot 72 Hall & Morris' division, $1,000.

Louise Rickerman to James B. Lewis, 15 acres in sec. 1, town 10 south, 5 east, $150.

Wm. Heyer to Emilie Kirschner, lot 72, Hall & Morris' division, $1,200.

Lawrence Lawler and wife to Otto Heynemann, lot 54, extension Peck's addition, $775.

Nettie J. Cook to Jerome H. Smith, lot 89 Maplewood addition, $5,500.

Kate and John Bell to Fredericka Miller, lot 28, Railroad addition, quit claim, $1.

L. K. Parks to F. C. Schiller, parts of lots 58 and 59 Park Dowd's addition.

John Kaefer and wife to Marcus Wideman, half of lot 928 Vistula division, $1,332.13.

F. Gradolph and wife to Laura L. Otis, south 1-2, section 2, city of Toledo, quit claim, $1.

United States to Wm. Oliver, 160 acres southwest 1-4, section 2, town 3 U. S. reserve.

Mary K. Layman and husband to Bridget A. Thurn, lots 44 and 45, Calkins' addition.

George K. Detwiler to Frank Nye, lot 62 Peck's addition, $450.

Herbert Baker to Joseph Nowak, lot 67, Junction avenue addition, $300.

H. S. Walbridge to M. Sewerzynski, lot 64, Walbridge's second addition, $733.

Jeanette Nichols et al. to city of Toledo, block 42, plat of North Toledo, $17,440.

E. M. Pratt to John F. Kumler, one-third of 40 acres in section 33, town 9, south and 7 east, $1,066.66.

Alvin Evans and wife to John F. Kumler, 43-15 acres in section 33, town 9, south range 7, $25,000.

Francis L. Hawes to John F. Kumler, 1-5 interest of 40 acres in section 33, town 9 south, range 7, $3,200.

Elyiva Kuhr to John F. Kumler, 1-5 interest in same, $3,200.

Cassius E. Upton to John F. Kumler, 1-5 interest in same, $3,200.

Nellie S. Pratt et al. to John F. Kumler, 2-3 of 1-5 interest of the same, $2,133.33.

Charles R. Sprague and wife to Latimer Thompson, lot 39, Hall's division, $1,900.

John B. Stuart, sheriff, to Samuel Kohn, lots 19 and 20, Summit Level addition, $1,450.

Clarence Brown and wife to Alfred A. Van Sickle, lot 140, Lincoln Smith's addition, $400.

Edward P. Bassett to Frederick Bucksieker, lot 304 and part of lot 305, Stickney's addition, quit claim deed, $1.

Keziah Robbins to Perry Robbins, lot 9 and part of lot 8, block 69, Manhattan, $50.

Edward C. Newbirt to I. B. Hiett, lots 135 and 136, Hiett's Western avenue addition, $800.

I. B. Hiett and Edward C. Newbirt, lots 14 and 15 of sub-division of lots 183, 184, 185, and 186, Stickney's addition, $1,000.

Charlotte L. Seagrave and Thomas Bowles, lot 6, block 67, North Toledo, $150.

NEWS FOR TOLEDO

The public of our enterprising city will be pleased to learn that a new place of amusement will be opened at New Casino Garden, on Erie street.

B. H. White will open, October 3, 1892, a genuine vaudeville theater, something Toledo has not heretofore counted among its enterprises.

Mr. White comes well recommended as a gentleman who understands his business in theatrical professions, and the most aesthetic can visit this new theater and be pleased. A special feature will be arranged for ladies and children from time to time. The place will be known as the Pacific Garden, Nos. 21 and 23 South Erie street.

None but first-class people of the theatrical profession will be employed, and lowdness of any kind will be strictly prohibited.

The Public's Servant,
B. H. WHITE.

WATERLOO.

What Indiana People Have Been Doing for a Week.

Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 1.—(Special)—Rev. Albertson has resigned from the pulpit of the M. E. church and has gone to Logansport. His friends regret very much to have the family leave so soon....Miss Bessie Bassett was married last Sunday at her home....Mr. Purcell of Ft. Wayne was here Tuesday....The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Murgy, on Oak Street, died Sunday evening of cholera infantum....Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. McCague, Saturday evening, a fine daughter. All doing nicely....Ed F. W. Willis went to Fort Wayne Tuesday....Mr. Huber, of Warsaw, was in our city Monday....F. Nichols is home again from Bryan, O....F. Tubbs, of Pleasant Lake, was here Monday....Rev. Parr, of Elkhart, was in our city Thursday....Quite a number of our people attended the fair at Kendallville this week....Several ladies of our neighboring towns attended the county convention of the W. C. T. U. held in our city Thursday and Friday....Rev. C. C. Albertson, of Goshen, passed throgh our city Wednesday night on his way to Jamestown, N. Y., to become the pastor of the M. E. church of that city. ....Mrs. Nichols, the state president of the W. C. T. U., attended the convention held here Thursday and Friday. Her address Thursday evening was a masterly pleas for prohibition....The fair next week promises to be a big success.

DESHLER.

Preparing for the Reunion of the 111th O. V. V. I.

Deshler, O., Oct. 1.—(Special)—A. W. Lee and wife are at the Ohio house.

M. C. Jacobs, Guy Smith, Bruce Gribbell and Chas. Ball were in Toledo Thursday "taking in" the Wilbur opera company.

The citizens of Deshler will meet on October 6 to endeavor to locate a grist mill here.

Hon. D. D. Donovan has returned from a business trip to Iowa.

The reservoirs of the C., H. & D. will be enlarged. The work will begin at once.

The reunion of the One Hundred and Eleventh O. V. I., which occurs at this place next Tuesday, will bring a large number of prominent men to our town. A large delegation is expected from Toledo.

STRYKER.

Social, Personal and General Mention.

Stryker, O., Oct. 1.—(Special)—Rev. and Mrs. M. T. Ayres, of Lakeside, were the guests of his brother, E. R. Ayres and family over Sunday.

A. Bennett and Mrs. Dr. Bennett visited relatives at Defiance last week.

Mrs. S. Barber is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Thompson, at Alexandria, Ind.

B. P. Merry leaves Sunday night for a trip through Iowa.

Mrs. P. J. Bourquin, of Delta, is the guest of Mrs. H. F. Bruns and other friends this week.

Miss Anna Schmidt, who has been at London, O., has returned home.

P. King, who has been here on business several weeks, returned to his home at Independence, Iowa.

W. Kissell, of West Unity, called on friends here Wednesday.

Stmr. Arundell Gives Special Excursion to Detroit, Sunday, Oct. 2. Leaves her dock, foot Jefferson street, at 9 o'clock, city time. Fare, round trip, 50c.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Good Week of Amusements Just Past,

And Another One Coming—News of the Theaters and the Play.

Toledo amusement lovers have had plenty to entertain them at the theaters this week, and they have taken advantage of the attractions presented to a large extent. The week opened with Jane at Wheeler's, with the largest house of the season.

Then the Wilburs have been at the People's all week presenting delightful light opera, and they have been greeted with crowded houses all week.

The Royal Middy, better known as Fanchette, was presented last evening, and was a splendid performance. Boccacio will be repeated this evening.

A Great Magician.

One of the principal attractions at Wonderland during the past week has been Prof. Krieger, the magician. He is a little Russian, with long hair and a very eccentric manner, but he is one of the most perfect masters of his bewildering art, that is now on the stage. The little Russian professor has only been in this country about three years, which may account for his lack of fame. Yet his skill in sleight-of-hand is something marvellous. He is undoubtedly the equal of either Hermann or Kellar, and he performs his wonders right under the nose of his audience and defies detection. Besides all this the professor is a mesmerist, ventriloquist and mind reader as well.

Madame Janauschek.

The forthcoming appearance of the famouse tragic queen, Madame Janauschek, is creating considerable comment among all admirers of the classic drama. This engagement will be a notable one from the fact of her presenting here for the last time at Wheeler's opera house, Monday night, her great success, "Lady Macbeth," in which character is afforded an opportunity of displaying her marvelous acting most advantageously. She will be supported by an exceptionally strong company, including Edmund K. Collier, who is a long time favorite of the Toledo audience as a Shakespearean star; also having appeared in many of the great legitimate successes that have visited here.

People's Theater.

For one week commencing Monday, October 3, Florence Bindley will appear in her successful comedy drama, "The Pay Train." The story is one of intense interest, and is thus described: Two years previous to the opening of the story, Chas. Burton, through circumstantial evidence is convicted and sentenced for a forgery committed by a fellow clerk named Jack Brent.

On the night Burton is being taken prisoner, he escapes, leaving his wife and child to the care of his widowed father-in-law, Rupen Cole, a well-to-do farmer. Mrs. Burton dies of a broken heart, but the child Bessie is adopted by Cole and brought up in ignorance of her true parentage. Breet learns the whereabouts of the escaped convict, and with threats of exposure from time to time demands hush money from Cole, which he pays in order to keep the truth from Bessie.

Act first opens at the Cole homestead. Bessie has grown to be a bright, rollicking girl of 15, the life of the neighborhood. Frank Hale, a tramp, stops at the farm house and asks for something to eat. Breet, who is on a black-mailing visit to Cole, recognizes in him a former tool, and forces him to leave the place, which he does, swearing vengeance. Breet compels the farmer to sell his crops to an accomplice that he may secure the money. Bessie overhears the story of her mother's death and her father's disgrace, and as Breet is about to leave with the money forced from Cole, stops him, and at the muzzle of a gun makes him return it.

In act second Bessie appears disguised as a boy, with a message for her father, who, under the name of Barnes, is foreman of the Berkley mines. The miners, who are on a strike, believe her to be a spy sent by the company, and threaten violence, but she is protected by Jeremiah Judge, the sheriff. Jack Breet appears upon the scene with a note of Cole's for $2,000, and demands payment. Not having the means, Barnes telegraphs the directors of the mines for several shares of stock which he agrees to transfer to Breet, but during the interval, Bessie secures the note and burns it, exclaiming: "A $2,000 blaze and no insurance!" Breet attempts to shoot Bessie, but is prevented by Frank Hale, who happens on the scene.

Act third takes place on pay day at the mines. Bessie and her father are reunited through a locket containing a picture of her mother. Jack Breet, being out of funds, determines to rob the pay station, which he attempts, but is frustrated by Bessie, who, to secure his capture, heroically uncouples the car, in which he has taken refuge, from the pay train while at full speed. In the fourth act Frank Hale who has reformed, turns out to be the real owner of the Berkley mines, and through his testimony proves Burton innocent. Jack Breet is convicted, and sentenced for the attempted robbery of the pay station, but escapes and is pursued by the miners. He attempts to reach the mine by an incline used to hoist the cars, but is killed in the fall. Frank Hale makes Bessie an offer of marriage, it is accepted, and all thus ends a most beautiful story dramatically told.

J. K. EMMET.

The New York Morning Advertiser has the following to say of J. K. Emmet, who will present Fritz in Ireland at the Wheeler opera house on Saturday evening of next week:

Fritz in Ireland was produced in the Windsor theater last night in the presence of an audience which filled the theater from the orchestra to the gallery, and which responded with true east-side enthusiasm, and with a discriminating appreciation to the simple pathos and rollicking fun of the play. The plot is too well known to need recapitulation here, and the few changes which have been made in it since the late beloved "Fritz" Emmett touched the hearts of the last generation of theater-goers, only modernize the story without marring its simplicity.

The cast was an excellent one, but the interest naturally centered in the work of J. K. Emmett, who played the part which his father made famous years ago. Mr. Emmett is, without question, the best German dialect comedian on the American stage. He brings to his work the same handsome face, genial nature and painstaking art which won all hearts when the elder Emmet created the part of Fritz, and none of the tender, lovable qualities of the character is lost in his hands. His voice is not strong, but it has been carefully cultivated, and he brings out all the pathos of the famous lullaby and the other well known songs in the play.

Mr. Emmett's artistic success is due to hard and persistent work. Although his father left him a large fortune, he is ambitious to make a name for himself on the stage, and he has been working all summer with an assiduity and self-denial which is bound to win him an assured position. The company goes "on the road" next week, and it will have the prestige of a pronounced metropolitan success.

COAL COSTS MONEY.

Seven and a Half a Ton in Chicago.

The Coal Barons Give the Screw Another Twist and the People Must Suffer.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The coal barons have given another turn to the screw, and today a ton of coal in Chicago costs $7.50.

Shippers say that they expect a regular monthly advance from now on until January or February, and should this winter prove a severe one, they would not be surprised if the price went up to $10 a ton.

They claim, however, that there is no help for it, and that consumers will have the best of the situation.

There has, however, been a notable increase in the demand for bituminous coal for domestic purposes during the past few weeks.

This is taken as an indication that the high price of anthracite coal is driving people who keep house to the use of bituminous, notwithstanding the fact that the latter has many characteristics and qualities which render it undesirable for use in heaters and stoves.

I sell First-Class

Cork-Sole Shoes

For Men and Women.

S. W. NETTLETON.

Also Grades from $2.00 to $5.00 for Men.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Toledo, O., postoffice October 1, 1892. Parties calling for same will please ask for "advertised" letters:

Gents' List.

A—Wm. P. Adams, L. Ames, Antonio Aprile, David Askey, Allanson Andrews, A. L. Albrecht.

B—Francessio Brangullo, W. G. Bohanan, Thos. Branner, Nicol Black, Mons. Bashara, Tomas Boice, John W. Boone, H. Bunte, Herbert Burke, Guy C. Burr, E. H. Boliver, C. L. Bouta, Antony Bissia.

C—Alonzo Covill, A. Companion, B. E. Cattelo, Edwin Conklin, Jas. Carlisle, J. W. Cummings, John Carlon, Wm. Cockrane.

D—H. A. Dewitt, Chas. Dow, S. H. Davis, Chas. Dedson, Robert Dall, Jack DeLaney, A. D. Denman.

E—Charley Edwards, E. Eloise.

F—Geo. W. Freeman, Chas. W. Ferguson, D. Francondi.

G—D. Guzzetty, Dozario Gentile, Angus Genaw, B. S. Gilbert, Frank T. Gainor, H. W. Gleason, Wm. Groswold (2), Levi Goacher, Ludwig Gautz, Peter Gaul (2, Tomas Gootz.

H—Harry C. Hillis, B. W. Haskell, Chas. Arthur Hague, C. C. Hills, G. H. Holmes, Wm. J. R. Hart, Wm. Henry, W. R. Harmon, Henry Hipshire.

J—Arthur Jackson, O. P. Jaques, Royal Jenkins.

K—Benj. Krell, Austin C. Keely.

L—M. A. LaPoint, Sam Long, Will Lapham, W. H. Lewis.

M—Wm. Miller, Wilhelm Manchle, W. Mens, R. Mortland, Mr. Mannochio, John Morhouse, Harry Monshon, Prof. Del Monto, Josef Mihalok, H. W. McDonald (2).

N—G. W. Neosse, Lewis Neeb.

O—Aimne O'Brien.

P—Pap. Patterson, C. A. Pennington, H. G. Payne, Joseph Parker, L. Pitts, L. B. Pearson, Wm. Purcell.

R—Chas. Reynolds, D. Roseberry, E. L. Randall, T. E. Riley, Fred Ross, Hurbert Rice, John A. Ross, John Riorden, M. Rohland, N. F. Richlin, Wm. F. Robson (2), W. Roberts.

S—Art B. Slagle, Adolphus Scranton, A. J. Stoll, Gottlieb Szeazler, H. F. Smart, Joe Sweeny, John Stabell, Mr. Strohn, Nelson Stewart, Shirley Q. Stanley, W. R. Smith, Wm. Strippler.

T—Chas. Tharssen.

V—Cyril Vallad.

W—Harry Williams, Thos. E. Wye, Mr. Woods, W. Winhauer, J. H. Wilcox, J. C. Wood, F. W. Wagner, Eugene Wright, C. S. Wheeler, Chas. or Joseph Wagner.

Y—H. W. Yingling, John Yost.

Ladies' List.

A—A. M. Anthony, Miss E. Atkins, Mrs. Mary Anthony, Mrs. Will M. Burt, Miss Mary Anthony.

B—Mrs. Will M. Burt, Miss Orpha Borland, Miss Bird Byrne, Mrs. Maggie Bowles, Mrs. May Brown, Miss Lizzie Burch, Miss Mary Brennan, Miss Della Boshaw, Emane Broson, Cora Butler, Miss Lizzie Burton, Mrs. Frank Bodinus, Miss Mame Blanchard.

C—Miss A. R. Coates, Miss Cathryn Crennan, Miss Crudes.

D—Susan Dye, Miss Nellie Doley, Miss Lena Detmon, Mrs. Ella Dunham, Miss Bessie Davidson, Miss A. Doyle.

E—Miss Lena Evans.

F—Miss Lena Fogan, Mrs. Lizzie Fisher, Lizzie Fish (2), Miss Fannie Freese, Mrs. D. Forton, Mrs. Foley.

G—Miss Mattie Gill, Mrs. Gesal, Mrs. Lizzie Gray, Mrs. Lena Gobert, Mrs. Doley Garrell, Miss Bee L. Ganies.

H—Miss Lizzie Harley, Miss Esther Heis, Mrs. Annie Hill, Magdalena Hoepfel (2), Miss May Huntley.

J—Miss Dell Jackson, Mrs. Ella E. Jefferies, Mrs. W. C. Jordan.

K—Mrs. W. C. King, Miss Sadie Kellogg, Miss M. G. Kent, May Kroll, Louise Koschintzkia, Bertha Krummel.

L—Mrs. C. E. Lawton, Miss Emma Lear, Miss Flo Laun, Mrs. Sophia Lovinger.

M—Mary McChristian, Miss D. Moth, Emma Maxwell, Lucia J. Martin, Mamie Montgomery, Mrs. Mary Meahl, Miss Mamie Mullin, Mrs. W. J. Miller.

O—Mrs. Eva Orendoff (2).

P—Stella Prescott, Mrs. W. M. Purcy, Barbara Pain, Barbara Perrine.

R—Mrs. Nettie Ramsy, Miss Nellie Ryan, Ruth E. Raub, Miss Maud Raymer, May Russell, Miss Maud Reed, Mrs. K. Ruedy, Jenny Rubardt, Miss Ella Ream, Mrs. E. Robison.

S—Mrs. Sarah Southerland, Miss Pauline Stamman, Mrs. Mary Shulty, Mrs. Maggie Stevens, Mrs. M. E. Sherwin, Miss Lulu Storms, Miss Kate Sullivan, Mrs. John Stevens, Mrs. E. B. Spalding, Mrs. E. H. Soper, Mrs. Bessie Sharp, Mrs. Ann Slaughter, Miss Adore Shafer.

T—Mrs. J. P. Thompson, Sara Throckmorton.

U—Sadie Ulery.

V—Miss Minnie Vancise.

W—Cath Whindhan, Emerry Wilson, Mrs. Maurice Whitte, Miss Mary Witto.

Miscellaneous.

Christian Standard, S. Freeburger & Co., Hayes & Son, J. E. W., 33 Huron street; Keller & Co., 540 Ontario street.

Packages.

Tommie Duggan, Mrs. E. Gillers, Frank Houp, Chas. S. Holton, C. A. Langdon, Miss Lizzie Lang, Chas. T. Lehmerman, Cloyd M. Nickel, Chas. Selden, Mrs. E. Stewart, Charlin C. Stowell.

SOLEMN OBSERVANCE

Of the Day of Atonement by the Hebrew Churches.

Eloquent Sermons Delivered by Rabbi Wechsler in the Tenth Street Temple.

The service in remembrance of the dead and also in observance of the day of atonement, began at sunset last evening at the Jewish churches of the city.

At the Tenth street temple a large audience listened to an impressive sermon delivered by Rabbi Wechsler, and to beautiful music, rendered by Prof. Wylli, Miss Elizabeth Doolittle, Miss Pierson and Mr. Diedrick.

This morning at 9 o'clock services were resumed and lasted until 1:30 this afternoon.

At 11 o'clock the Rev. Wechsler preached a sermon in English, and this afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock, he preached in German.

The services are very impressive and the close attention paid by the members, the stillness, broken only by the sound of the preacher's voice, or the chanting of the choir, tends to make the occasion a solemn one.

All Night Devotions.

At the synagogue on Union street the quaint ceremonies attending the observance of the Day of Atonement and the addresses of Rabbis Levin and Arndt, lasted throughout the night.

They will continue all day.

FALSE ECONOMY

Is practiced by people who buy inferior articles of food because cheaper than standard goods. Infants are entitled to the best food obtainable. It is a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

SPREAD THE GOOD NEWS!

Full Store and Busy Times at People's Outfitting Co.

The people have spread the good news that we are giving exceptional values. That the PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING CO. lead in low prices and easy terms. Hence our immense trade is an eye-opener to our competitors, and while they may strive to follow we will lead with a MAMMOTH FALL STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE EQUALED IN THE CITY.

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CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS,

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BET. JEFFERSON AND MONROE. - - RETAIL SIDE.

LIVING AT A HOTEL.

Its Advantages and Disadvantages Set Forth.

A Custom That is Growing in This Country and the Causes for It.

To a person of social instincts there is a charm, a fascination about hotel life. Should one be lonely, there are the people in the dining-room to see three times a day. Besides, one can "run in" to a neighbor's room, or waylay others on the stairs or in the halls, and drag them perforce into her own room to while away hours of loneliness. On the other hand, those desirous of enjoying the pleasures of solitude can be accommodated to any extent in a hotel. It is easy so to time one's meals as to have the table almost if not entirely to one's self, and once in one's own room it is equally easy to bolt and bar the door, to remain undisturbed behind that impregnable barrier, answering neither knock on panel nor rattle of knob.

The table is at once the chief source of delight, and a standing ground of complaint with many of those who board. It may be a pleasure to go down to the dining-room, or it may be an ordeal to be dreaded. It is highly important that the table companions should be congenial. It is not expected that every man will be a Chesterfield, or that every woman will have the grace of a countess, the dignity of a duchess or the affability of a Lady Blessington; but certainly it is not too much to expect common courtesy and a cheerful, pleasant demeanor from those who sit around the same board. To be confronted at table by one who has a sour expression, or a captious, fault-finding habit, is sufficient to destroy the best appetite and ruin the finest digestion with which mortal was ever blessed. When a family quarrel among themselves and bring their bickerings with them to the table, and create an atmosphere of irritation and apprehension around the board, even to breaking out into a general family row before folks, it is time to move on.

Does living at a hotel engender selfishness? Perhaps. I have seen people skim the cream pitcher for their own cups of coffee, and then blandly pass the remains to their neighbors. I have seen them reach out a greedy hand for the biggest piece of cake, make frantic dives for the ice-bucket, and pick over a dish of fruit in a way that would disgrace a street arab at a free dinner for newsboys. Some "ladies" wash their cups and saucers, and wipe the knives and forks on their napkins before they will use them for the purpose designed. They often use more than the sense of taste to determine the sweetness of milk or the freshness of meat.

These are types of some of the guests at a fashionable hotel. But, after all, it rests with the hotel keeper whether the tone of his house be raised or lowered, in either a fashionable, financial or a moral way. To start with, it is generally supposed that mine host runs his house for his own benefit, to make money. To succeed in that, he must please his guests. This is best accomplished by having their interests at heart. A genial manner, a readiness to act for the good of the whole, berries and cream when the fruit is being cried in the street, instead of setting forth a perpetual "sauce" of dried apples; these are some of the things that endear mine host to his guests. When the hotel keeper is a woman, but feels above her business, and poses as a "society leader," people smile. Some of them get mad when they discover that as a favor to them they are being cinched for all they are worth, being gouged for all they will stand.

It is a mystery to most people why hotel keepers so frequently are so blind to their own interests as their course would indicate. To be sure people will find fault and tire of the best of fare after a time, but to stave off that evil day as far as possible should be the aim of every hotel keeper. Why are hotel keepers so slow to realize that the manner in which a meal is served has a great deal to do in influencing a guest's criticism of the hotel as a whole? Opinions differ as to which class of waiters is the most desirable. Many say, "Oh, by all means the darkies the most stylish, but—" and that "but" means a great deal. It means that a colored waiter must be fed, and feed all the time, for every little service which he is supposed to render, but which he withholds unless he is paid for his attentions. Others maintain that a darkey is apt to be consequential, put on airs, and to have a way of expressing contemptuous insolence which is very galling to a white man.

White waiters are quite likely to get drunk and to take to fighting among themselves. I have seen waiters collide with each other, and both come to grief, when it was the evident intention of each to wreck the other's tray. Many a good servant has been incapacitated for efficient service by too frequent visitations to the bar. I have in mind a summer hotel where the waiters were allowed to keep a standing "liquidating" account with the proprietor, and each month they ended several dollars in his debt; their own wages in a lump, like Cleopatra's pearl, had melted in the wine cup.

As for the girl waiters they do find favor in some quarters, but, generally speaking, sentiment is against them as a class. They sometimes have been known to slight women at a restaurant or at a hotel. It's the nature of the sex. They can't help showing the "I'm-as-good-as-you-are" feeling to those women who have the right to give them an order.

"Then," said a traveled Englishman, "I don't like girl waiters, because if your dinner's beastly, you can't swear at 'em, don't you know, and you can swear and row at a man jolly well, don't you know?" Another objection to the "lady hash-slingers," as my traveled Englishman called them, is that they will try to flirt with their male customers, and while casting sweet glances at them forget to give him sugar for his coffee.

When servants take their orders with impatience, and fill them with forgetfulness, when they slam dishes down on the table, when they let hot viands grow cold through their carelessness, when they serve a half-cold rice pudding, or a sickishly hot custard pie, when they bring a lump of brown soap in the bottom of a coffee cup, or an egg lying in a spoon, when they leave the mark of their thumb on a soup plate or float a fly in a bowl of tea, what wonder that the guests blame the bill of fare, and from an unsatisfactory meal condemn the table.

Three-fourths of your ailments arise from liver troubles which Simmons Liver Regulator cures.

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At a Great Sacrifice. You can have this stock at cost.

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FEASTS OF THE ROMANS.

Vitellius Once Entertained His Brother at a $200,000 Spread.

As exemplifying the pitch to which Roman epicurianism was carried, and indicative of a truly barbaric nature, a dish consisting of the tongues alone of some thousands of the favorite songsters of the air was requisitioned at immense cost to satisfy the inordinate cravings of one of the emperors. Chambers' Journal can hardly avoid the reflection that such a being must have been extremely untuneful. The liver of a capon steeped in milk was thought a great delicacy, and of solid meat pork appears to have been most relished. The stanch Roman who did not take his pleasure homeopathically reclined during dinner on a luxurious couch, his head resting on his elbow, supported by cushions. Suetonius draws attention to a superb apartment, erected by the extravagant Nero, in which his meals were partaken, constructed like a theater, with shifting scenes changing with every course.

The amount of money often expended by the wealthy Romans on their sumptuous meals appears fabulous. Vitellius is said to have spent as much as 400 sestertia (about 4,228 pounds of our money) on his daily supper, and the celebrated feast to which he invited his brother cost no less than 40,350 pounds. It consisted of 2,000 different dishes of fish and 7,000 of fowls, with other equally numerous meats. His daily food was of the most rare and exquisite nature: the deserts of Libya, the shores of Spain, the waters of the Carpathian Sea, and even the coasts and forests of Britain were diligently searched for dainties to supply his table, and had he reigned long he would, observes Josephus, have exhausted the great opulence of the Roman Empire.

By the way, we wonder if these happy-go-lucky Romans ever suffered much from indigestion. Of one thing we are certain, that in order to render the bridge from one feast to another less tedious, an occasional resort was had to the persuasive powers of an emetic. The extravagance of these times was indeed so boundless that to entertain an emperor at a feast, unless you were a Croesus, were to encounter almost certain financial ruin—literally to be eaten up. One dish alone at the table of Heliogabalus has been known to cost a sum equal to 4,000 pounds of our money.

TWELVE COWS WITH A "JAG."

Remarkable Depravity Among Connecticut Cattle.

Owing to the sudden illness of his herd of cows, W. F. Osborne, the milk dealer at Derby Neck, was unable to deliver to his customers their usual supply of the lacteal fluid, and from present appearances it will be several days before his carts can go the rounds.

On Sunday afternoon the herd of 12 cows escaped from the pasture, and after wandering around for some time, made their way into Mr. Osborne's orchard and ate about 50 bushels of cider apples. It was not long before the cider took effect, and when a boy went to drive the cows home he found them completely prostrated. From the peculiar actions of the animals the young man concluded that they had been poisoned.

Several of them were stretched on the ground, and in spite of vigorous prodding would not move. Some of them would attempt to get up, only to fall back again helpless. The young man gave the alarm, and soon the whole neighborhood was enjoying the curious sight.

Several veterinary surgeons were summoned, and various antidotes administered, but with little effect. It was evident that the cows were useless for the time being. They have not as yet recovered, and refuse to give milk.

CHAMPAGNE DRINKERS' HINTS

The Danger of Intoxication From the Wine Easily Avoided.

Dr. Heine Marks, superintendent of the City hospital, says: Gentlemen who are frequent high banqueters, or who often stay in town of nights to look up into the spiral stems of champagne glasses, should never drink without sardines and soft bread beside their elbows. These two articles will save more jars and red noses than all the medicines in the world. The bread, if eaten freely, as often as the liquor is taken, will absorb most of the alcohol, and the oil of the fish will float the rest on the top of the stomach. Thus the delicate lining of the food sack will be saved from injury, and its owner from dizziness, foolishness and finally unconsciousness. The salt in the sardines is also an excellent agent in cleaning and putting the stomach in healthy shape after a wine supper.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MATRIMONY UP TO DATE.

"Do you think your father would ever forgive us if we married without his consent?"

"Yes, Harold, but I know mamma never would."

"Oh, well, mamma be hanged if the old man—"

"But wait, Harold! poor papa hasn't a penny of his own—it's all in mamma's name!"—Chicago News Record.

ROYAL REWARD FOR AN ANSWER.

What is the exact date of George Washington's appointment as commander of the American forces?

The Home Jewel will give an elegant Chickering pure-toned, upright piano to the first person answering the above question correctly; two first-class round-trip railroad tickets to Chicago and return and admission tickets for two to World's Fair grounds to witness dedication of buildings October 21, 1892, for each of next two correct answers; a gold decorated China dinner set for the fourth correct answer.

An additional special prize, a beautiful pair of gold and pearl opera glasses, will be given for the first correct answer from each state. Each person answering must send fifteen two-cent stamps for 6 mos. subscription to *The Home Jewel*, the illustrated family paper containing particulars of our prize competition for a free trip to California or Florida. The object of offering these prizes is to increase the circulation of this excellent family paper. Send to-day and you may secure a costly prize. Names of all prize-winners in October number. Write plainly name, post-office, express office, county and state. Address *The Home Jewel*, Suite 601, Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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The cold days of Fall are here. There's an extra expense for fall clothing.

You need a few articles to complete the furnishing of your home.

You're not prepared to get them; the purchase requires the expenditure of a considerable amount of money.

Your are an honest man.

We're convinced of that.

We will assist you.

That is, we will furnish yur home complete (if desired) from cellar to garret; you can payt your convenience.

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434 SUMMIT STREET.

GOLDBERG & JACOBSON.

We're house Furnishers.

That's our business; our stock is complete.

You havn't seen the assortment.

Parlor Suits, Dining Room Outfits, Bedroom Sets and a complete line of Peninsula Stoves.

The elevator carries you to the floors above.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Business Statements From Various Places.

Not a Cloud in the Commercial Sky.

The Grain Trade of the Country—What Live Stock is Worth—Miscellaneous Mention.

Dun's Trade Review.

New York, Oct. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co. say in their weekly review of trade: Business continues larger than ever at this time of the year, and the commercial sky is without a cloud. Money is everywhere in ample supply and collections have very rarely been more generally satisfactory. The outgo of money from western centers for purchases in the country is larger than usual, and yet there is no embarrassment. Crop reports are uniformly favorable, and the promise is distinctly better than it was a few weeks ago. In general, business is not only large and remarkably healthy, but the outlook for coming months is everywhere regarded with the utmost confidence.

Speculation in breadstuffs is lower with small transactions. Wheat and oats are nearly 1c and corn 1 3-8c lower, and receipts of wheat at western points have been 6,362,695 bushels in four days, against exports of only 650,116 bushels. Speculation in cotton has been enormous, sales reaching 1,360,000 bales, with an advance of a quarter during the week, in spite of better receipts and more favorable crop reports. Pork products are higher; pork, 75c per barrel; lard, 55c and hogs, 25c per 100 lbs. Coffee is an eighth stronger, but oil about 2c lower. Western receipts of all cattle are 175,000 head, against 145,000 the same week last year.

The Hebrew holidays cause the usual decrease in sales of textile goods, the cholera scare has diverted many buyers from New York, and it is between seasons for woolens, but dealings are still large. The outlook in woolen is excellent and sales of wool improve here and at Philadelphia where the consumption is greater than in any other year, though some concessions on territories and Ohio are seen at Boston. At the three markets 233,000,000 pounds have been sold this year, against 189,000,000 last year to date. Trade in knit goods is hesitating.

Boot and shoe works are depressed to meet their orders. Large sales of pig iron are reported, especially at Cincinnati. All works making structural iron are very busy, though bar iron is still weak and rails inactive. Copper is unchanged at 17 1-4c, tin hesitating at 20.05, and lead dull at 4.07 1-2 cents. Foreign exchange has risen slightly, and money has advanced to 5 per cent., but no anxiety is felt, and stocks are a shade stronger than a week ago. Demand for money at the west and south continues smaller than usual.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 208, as compared with totals of 211 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 230.

Live Stock.

Cleveland, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts 2 cars consigned direct to local butchers. The market is slow. Demand only fair. The sales effected were at steady prices. Best family milk cows in demand, common ones dull. Choice export steers of 1,350 lbs and upwards at $4.25@4.50 per cwt, choice steers of 1,250 to 1,350 lbs at $3.90@4.25, do of 1,100 to 1,200 lbs at $3.60@3.85, do 900 to 1,050 lbs at $3.25@3.50, rough, common and grassy steers of 900 to 1,200 lbs average at $2.75@3.25, good and choice heifers at $2.75@3.00, thin to fair do at $2.00@2.50, good to choice cows at $2.25@2.65, thin to medium grades at $1.50@2.00, good butcher bulls at $2.00@2.50, bologna bulls at $1.50@1.75, choice cows and calves at $25.00@35.00 each, common to good do at $12.00@25.00, western and Texans, good steers at 1,000 to 1,100 lbs average at $2,75@3.00, do of 900 to 1,000 lbs average at $2.25@2.50, fair to good heifers at $2.15@2.50, do cows at $1.90@2.20.

Veal calves—Receipts light. The market is strong and 25c higher on extra choice grades. Demand was good, and all offerings soon changed hands. Extra choice grades suitable at $6.75@7.00 per cwt, good to best quality at $5.50@6.50, common to good at $4.00@ 5.00, yearlings and fed calves at $2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts 1,210 head, shipments 1,050 head. Market opening steady at yesterday's prices; closing weak. The closing quotations are as follows: Selected heavy shippers at $5.50@5.55 per cwt, fair to best medium weights at $5.40@5.45, fair to best Yorkers at $5.30@5.35, corn fed pigs at $5.00@5.20, grassers and half fat at $4.50@5.00, roughs at $4.00@4.40, stags at $3.00@3.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3 cars. The market is strong on best grades of 80 lbs and upwards. Culls and common grades dull, and demand fair. Quotations: Choice grades of sheep of 90 lbs and upwards at $4.00@4.50 per cwt, good to choice quality at $3.00@3.25, culls to common grades at $2.00@3.00, good fat bucks at $2.75@3.00. Lambs, choice grades of 70 to 90 lbs average at $4.90@5.25, fair to good of 60 to 70 lbs at $4.25@4.75, common to fair at $3.00@3.50.

New York, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts 1,876 head, including 43 cars for sale. The market was dull and a shade easier. Sales of native steers at $3.50@4.90 per cwt, Colorados at $3.40@4.15; bulls and cows at $1.30@2.80. Dressed beef was steady at 7@8 1-2c per lb. Shipments tomorrow 550 beeves and 9,100 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts 544 head. The market was 1-4c per lb. lower. Sales of veals at $5.00@8.00 per cwt, grassers at $2.00 @2.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 5,435 head. The market for sheep was steady; lambs 1-8c per lb. lower. Sheep sold at $4.00@ 5.00 per cwt, lambs at $5.15@6.35. Dressed mutton was steady at 7@9 1-2c per lb., and dressed lambs weak at 9@ 10 1-2c.

Hogs—Receipts 2,260 head, consigned direct. The market was nominally steady. Sales at $5.00@6.00 per cwt.

Buffalo, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts 123 loads through, 4 loads on sale. The market was slow and unchanged. Good fat cows at $2 15 per cwt., heifers at $2 00@ 2 15.

--Calves--Buttermilks at $2 25@3 50, veals, fair to best, at $5 00@6 00.

Hogs—Receipts 72 loads through, 18 loads on sale. The market was about steady for all but pigs. Heavy grades corn fed at $5 70@5 75 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 13 loads through, 32 loads on sale. The market for lambs was steady; sheep slow and easier, except choice lots. Choice to fancy wethers at $4 75@5 15 per cwt., choice to fancy native lambs at $5 50@ 5 75, common to good Canadas at $5 50 @5 75.

Kansas City, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts 8,500 head, shipments 5,300 head. The market was extremely dull and unchanged. Sales of dressed beef and shipping steers at $4.00 per cwt., cows at $1.15@2.65, Texas and Indian steers not quoted, stockers and feeders at $2,10@ 3.27 1-2.

Hogs—Receipts 7,000 head, shipments 1,100 head. The market was 5@10c lower, closing 10c lower. Sales of all grades at $3.75@5.25 per cwt., the bulk of sales at $5.00@5.10.

Sheep—Receipts 300 head, shipments 2,500 head. The market was nominally steady and unchanged. Muttons at $3.25 @4.25 per cwt., lambs at $5.40.

East Liberty, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts 1,400 head, shipments 1,100 head. There was nothing doing to-day; all through consignments. Prime steers at $4.75@5.10 per cwt, fair to good at $4.00@4.50, common at $3.25@3.75; bulls, cows and stags at $2.00@3.00, fresh cows at $20.00@ 40.00. No cattle shipped to New York today.

Hogs—Receipts 3,700 head, shipments 3,400 head. The market was active. Sales of fair to best Philadelphias at $5.70@5.80 per cwt, mixed at $5.65@ 5.75, best Yorkers at $5.50@5.60, common to fair at $5.25@5.40, grassers at $4.90@ 5.20. Seventeen cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts 800 head, shipments 600 head. The market was fair at unchanged prices. Prime sheep at $4.80@ 5.00 per cwt, fair to good at $3.50@4.25, common at $1.00@2.50, lambs at $3.50@ 6.00.

Veal Calves—At $5.00@6.00 per cwt.

Cotton.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middlings at 7 1-2c. Receipts 100 bales, shipments 400 bales, stock 37,300 bales, sales 200 bales.

Memphis, Oct. 1.—Cotton—The market is firm. Middling selling at 7 7-16c. Receipts 427 bales, shipments 100 bales, stock 22,099 bales, sales 250 bales.

Cotton Statement.

New York, Oct. 1.—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week were 140,337 bales, for the same week last year 227,552 bales; total receipts at all United States ports to date 402,529 bales, same date last year 676,839 bales; exports for the week 73,636 bales, same week last year 102,809 bales; total exports to date 160,363 bales, same date last year 202,908 bales; stock at all United States ports, 582,976 bales, same time last year 615,757 bales; stock at all interior towns 55,278 bales, same time last year 57,375 bales; stock at Liverpool 1,124,000 bales, same time last year 667,000 bales; stock of American afloat for Great Britain 65,000 bales, same time last year 95,000 bales.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The demand for wool has been steady and the sales for the week amounted to 3,200,000 pounds. Sales of Ohio X have been made at 26@27c, of XX and XX and above at 28@29c, and of No. 1 at 32@33c, Michigan X has been quiet at 25c, and No. 1 at 31@32c. No. 1 combing wool has been steady at 35@36c for Ohio, and at 34@35c for Michigan. Fine delaine selections have been quiet at 32c for Ohio, and at 28@29c for Michigan. In unwashed combing wool sales have been made to a moderate extent at 24@25c. Territory wool sells fairly at 55@58c, clean, for fine, at 53@54c for fine medium, and at 50@52c for medium. Texas, California and Oregon wools have been dull. In pulled wools there have been steady sales at 33@40c for super, and at 22@28c for extra. Australian wool has been firm. Carpet wool has been in steady demand.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—In improved demand. Sales were made of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above at 28@29c, extra at 26@28c, medium at 33@34c, coarse at 32 1-2@33c, New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine or X and XX at 24@26c, medium at 32@33c, and coarse at 32@33c, fine washed delaine X and XX at 28@32c, medium washed combing and delaine at 35@36c, coarse at 33@34. Canada washed combing at 31@32c, tub-washed, choice at 36@38c, fair at 35@36c, coarse at 33 @34c, medium unwashed combing and delaine at 25@26 1-2c, coarse at 24 1-2 @25 1-2c, bright unwashed clothing fine or X and XX at 19@21c, medium at 25@ 27c, coarse at 24 1-2@25c, dark earthy unwashed clothing fine at 15@17c, medium at 18@21c, coarse at 18@21c. Montana fine at 16@20c, medium at 18@22c, coarse at 19@22c, territorial fine at 13@21c.

London, Oct. 1.—At the wool sales today 12,822 bales of an average quality were offered. There was a large attendance and the competition was active for good greasies, scoured, merinos and pieces, and also for cross-breds. German purchasers bought freely of snow whites. Following are the sales to-day in detail and the prices obtained: New South Wales, sales 5,900 bales—Scoured at 6 1-4d@1s 5 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 6d@1s 1d, greasy at 4 3-4@10d, do locks and pieces at 5d@7 3-4d. Queensland, sales 1,600 bales—Scoured at 8 1-2d@1s 1-2d, greasy at 6 3-4@10d, do locks and pieces at 6d@8d. Melbourne and Victoria, sales 1,900 bales—Scoured at 10 1-2d@1s 5 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 7d@1s 1-2d, greasy at 6d@1s 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 6 1-4 @8 1-2d. South Australia, sales 500 bales —Scoured at 10d@1s 1d, do locks and pieces at 8d@10 1-2d, greasy at 5 1-2d@8d, do locks and pieces at 11 1-2d@1s 1-2d, greasy at 4 3-4@9 1-2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, sales 1,400 bales—Scoured at 8d@1s 6d, greasy at 4 3-4@ 7 1-2d. River Plate, sales 500 bales—Greasy at 2 1-2@7 3-4d.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected daily at King's elevator.—Grain at the elevator—Red wheat, No. 2, new, 72c; white wheat, No. 2, 68c. Rye—No. 2, new, 55c. Corn—No. 2, 46c. Oats—White, 35c; mixed, 33c.

Provisions—(Corrected daily by Charles Meyers)—Very firm; pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $13 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams very firm; 18 lbs and over, 12c; 15 lbs average, 12c; 12 lbs. and under, 12 1-2c; shoulders, 9c; scarce. Breakfast bacon, clear, 12c; rib, 10c; smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8 1-2c; by bbl., 8 1-2c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8 1-2c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon side, 10 1-2c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Calves, 6 1-2@8c bbl. Hogs—Good demand, 6@6 1-2c. All kinds smoked meats very firm but scarce.

Butter—Scarce and higher; Elgin creamery, 26@27c; gathered creams, 24@25c; fancy Ohio creamery, 23@24c; fancy northwestern creamery, 22@24c; fancy dairy, 22@23c; prime to choice, 18@19c; medium, 14@16c; common, 8@10c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@ 23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@ 20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@26c.

Vegetables—(Corrected daily by S. A. Rood)—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. New potatoes, 65@ 80c per bushel; $2 10@2 30 per barrel; green beans, 50@75c per bu; new wax beans, 60@75c per bu; new cauliflower, $1 00@1 50 per doz; beets, 50c bu; onions, 20c per doz; 30@1 00 per bushel; lettuce, 5@6c per lb; tomatoes, 30@40c per bushel; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 bbl; peaches, 1-3 bu basket, 10@ 1 00. California fruits—Bartlett pears, $1 75@ 2 25 bus; Pickle pears, $1 00@1 25 per bu; peaches, 1-3 bu. basket, 90@1 00; bu. basket, $2 25@3 50; California fruits—Bartlett pears, $3 00@3 50 per box; plums, $2 50@3 00 per case; peaches, $1 50 per case. New apples, scarce and high, 100@1 00 per bu; strictly fancy, $1 10 per bu; $2 75@3 25 per bbl.

Fruits—Fine Crawford peaches, peck baskets, 75@90c; bushel baskets, $2 25@3 50; choice N. Y. State plums, 1-6 bu basket, 60@75c; choice white peaches, $1 75@250; nutmeg melons, 40@75c doz; $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

Poultry—(Corrected daily by Fulton Market)—Dressed and live chickens light demand; live, 9@10c per lb.; old, dressed, 10c; old, live, 7@9c; spring chickens, demand light; dressed, 10c; live, 7@8c; turkeys, 9c; woodcock, 25c each; partridge, 35c each.

Salt Fish—Mackerel No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@ 21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 small, $6 50; white fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $3 50. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 22c per box.

Fresh Fish—Scarce; White (upper lake) 7c; No. 2 pickerel, 6c; herring, 2 1-2c; pike, 6 1-2c; pan, 2 1-2c; trout, 7c; soft, 3c; saugers, 6c; catfish, 8c.

Turpentine—Savannah quiet at 25 3-4c per gallon.

Lead—Standard trust, $7 00@7 50; colored lead, $6 00@7 00.

Eggs—Market firm; strictly fresh, 19@20c.

Oils—Ohio prime white, 6 1-2c; Ohio water white, 7c; Indiana prime white, 6 1-2c; Indiana water white, 7c; Michigan prime white, 7c; Michigan water white, 7 1-2c; Eocene, 8 1-8c; stove gaso, 7c; linseed oil, raw, 41c; boiled, 44c. These figures are for barrels. Lard oil, No. 1, 42c, extra, No. 1, 52c; extra winter strain, 64c.

Peanuts—Farmers' run, 3@4c per lb; do screened, 4@4 1-2c; recleaned and handpicked, 5c; white Virginia, 5c.

Coffees—Corrected daily by the Toledo Spice Co.—Green Rio, fair, 15 1-2c; good, 17 1-2c; prime, 18 1-2c; Green Santos, fancy, 22 1-2c; Roasted Java Mandheling, 35c; Old Government, 32c; Java, 30c; Java Imperial, 26c; roasted Rio, bulk, 18@23c; German packages, 21 1-4c; Lion packages, 21 1-4c; Arbosa packages, 21 1-4c.

Hay—Choice timothy, $11 00@12 00; No. 2, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $15 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $16 00; middlings, $18 00 and $1 00 more in sacks.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 25; spring family, $4 75@5 25; winter patent, $4 75@5 25; fancy, $5 00@5 25; winter family, $4 75@ 5 25; extra, $3 50@4 00; low grade, $3 50. $1 00 more in bags.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track, 80c.

Sugar—A X Powdered, 6c; Standard, Powdered, 5 3-4c; Cutloaf, 6c; Cubes, 5 3-4c; Fine Granulated, 5.31c; Standard A, 5.18c; Off A's, 4.94@5.06c; light Extra C's, 4.69@4.81c; Good Extra C's, 4 1-4@4 1-2c; Yellow Extra C's, 3 7-8@4c.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@ 45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 85@2 00 per bu; western, $ 150@1 60.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2 @5c; per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolina, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@ 13 1-2c per lb; Michigan full cream, 10@ 10 1-2c per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2@12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 23@ 33c; foreign, 63c per lb.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Prints.

Pacific Fancy, 6c; Cocheco Fancy, 6c; Simpsons Fancy, 6c; Simpsons Fancy, 6c; Windsor Fancy, 6c; Allen's Fancy, 5 1-2c; Manchester Fancy, 6c; Hamilton Fancy, 6c; Hamilton Staples, 5 1-2c; American, 3-4 Indigo, 5 3-4c; American Shirting, 4 3-4c; Arnold "B" Indigo, 9c; Arnold "C" Indigo, 8c; Harmony Fancy, 4 1-4c; Hamilton Rep Robes, 6c; Pacific Robes, 6c; Allen's Robes, 6c; Allen's Patch Work, 5 1-2c; Allen's Pink, 6c; Allen's Purple, 6c; Hamilton Figured Red, 6c; Pacific Figured Red, 6c; Allen Figured Red, 6c; M. W. 4-4 Plain Oil Red, 10c; X Washington Oil Red, 8c; M. W. 3-4 Oil Red, 7c; S. 3-4 Oil Red, 6c; India Oil Red, 5 1-2c; Palermo Oil Red, 5c; Vienna Oil Green, Blue and Orange, 6c; Steel River Percales, 8c.

Ginghams.

Amoskeag staples, 7c; Falcon staples, 4 3-4c; Normandie dress, 8c; Renfrew dress, 8c; Everett dress, 8c; Bon Ton dress, 7 1-2c; Beechwood dress, 7c; Hadley dress, 6 1-2c; Wellington dress, 6 1-2c.

Dress Goods.

Angora Camlets, 10 1-2c; Zaara Melange, 10 1-2c; India Cashmere, 10 1-2c; Inverness 36 inch., 10c; Tokio Repps, 8 1-2c; Turners, 24 inch., 16c; Turners, 36 inch, 24c; Turners, 36 inch., 32 1-2c; 3-4 Real Lustre, 12 1-2c; Clam Tartans, 10c; Lawrence Fancies, 20c; 3-4 Poplin Lustre, 8 1-2c; Swiss Zephyrs, 7 1-2c; Arlesian Cords, 7 1-2c; Elder Downs, 37 1-2c; Cordovan Cords, 7 1-2c; Oxford 36 inch. Sackings, 20c; All Wool 28 inch. Sackings, 21c; Rochdale 36 inch. Fancy, 40c; Camels 36 inch. Fancy, 25c; No. 415 All Wool 36 inch. Sackings, 35c; 1079 36 inch. Sackings, 37 1-2c; 50 inch. Broadcloaths, $1 00; 50 inch. 1699 Sackings, 47 1-2c; B. A. W. Cashmeres, 12 1-2c; "B" Cashmeres, 15c; N. C. Henrietta Black and Colors, 18c; M. C. Henrietta Black and Colors, 24c; 107 Henrietta Black and Colors, 35c; A. 10 Henrietta Black and Colors, 47 1-2c.

39 Inch Black Henriettas.

C C, 14c; Essex, 15c; S, 20c; E 5, 20c; XX, 25c; XXX, 30c.

Oriental, 40c; Red and Green, 35c; Plain Cardinal, 35c.

Cream Damasks.

No. 135, 35c; No. 142, 40c; No. 163 X, 45c; No. 221, 50c.

White Damasks.

No. 14, 37 1-2c; No. 24, 40 1-2c; No. 44, 50 1-2c; No. 76, 60 1-2c; No. 98, 65 1-2c; No. 102, 75 1-2c; Red Border, 33 1-2c; 50 1-2c; No. 50 1-2c; No. 76, 60 1-2c; No. 98, Red Border, 35 1-2c; Red Border, 40 1-2c.

"A" Chambrays.

All colors, 10c.

Selesias.

2 X, 8c; 3 X, 9 1-2c; 4 X, 11c; 5 X, 12 1-2c; 77 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 92 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 226 Fancy, 16c; 95 Fancy, 16c; 216 Fancy, 22 1-2c; Percalines, 12c; Cambrics, 4 1-4c; Paddings, 9c.

Linen Canvas.

100 Black, Slates and Seal Browns, 10 1-2c; 200 Black, Slates and Seal Browns, 12c; 300 Black, Slates and Seal Browns, 14c.

Corset Jeans.

Victoria Black, Slates and White, 7c; Conestoga Browns and Slates, 6c.

Crinolines.

Black, White, Slate and Brown, 75c pc; Rutledge Linings, 5 1-2c.

White Blankets.

Alton 10-4, 75c pair; Atlantic 10-4, 75c pair; Arabian 10-4, $1 50 pair; Amsburg 10-4, $1 00 pair; Ansonia 10-4, $1 20 pair; Alhambra 10-4, $1 40 pair; Adline 10-4, $1 40 pair; Bradford 10-4, $1 80 pair; Pacific Scarlet 10-4, $2 50 pair; Beacon White 10-4, $2 25 pair; Globe 10-4, $2 50 pair; Devonshire 10-4, $2 75 pair; Forest City 10-4, $2 75 pair; Forest City 10-4, $3 00 pair; Manitoba 10 4, $3 75 pair; Columbia No. 190 11-4, $4 50 pair; Columbia No. 200, 11-4, $6 00 pair; St. Joaquin 11-4, $5 25 pair; D Valley 11-4, $6 50.

Comforts.

"D," $7 00 net per doz; E E, $8 00 net per doz; J H, $9 00 net per doz; V E, $12 00 net per doz; N, $12 00 net per doz; O E, $13 50 net per doz; X, $15 00 net per doz; S, $17 00 net per doz; 50 S F, $18 00 net per doz; H-4, $19 00 net per doz; 55, $20 00 net per doz; O-4, $24 00 net per doz; P-8, $30 00 net per doz; Bunting Comforters, $15 00 net per doz; Crib Comforters, $9 00 net per doz.

Canton Flannels (Unbleached.)

No. 10 Tri-State, 4 3-4c; No. 20 Tri-State, 5 1-2c; No. 30 Tri-State, 6 1-2c; No. 40 Tri-State, 7 1-2c; No. 50 Tri-State, 8c; No. 60 Tri-State, 9c; No. 70 Tri-State, 10c; No. 80 Tri-State, 12c.

Canton Flannels (Bleached.)

No. 15 Tri-State, 6c; No. 25 Tri-State, 7c; No. 35 Tri-State, 8c; No. 45 Tri-State, 9c; No. 55 Tri-State, 10c; No. 65 Tri-State, 12 1-2c.

Colors.

No. "A" Browns and Slates, 9 1-2c; No. "C" Browns and Slates, Reds, Old Gold and Blues, 10c.

Table Fe

All colors, 95c net.

Surah Si

All colors, 30c; Blacks, 3c; Blacks, 40c; Blacks, 50c; Blacks, 6xBlacks, 75c.

Crashes (Unbleached.)

Cotton Twill, 4c; CottsHuck, 4c; Cotton Birdseye, 4c; Pembou, 5c; 14-inch Linen, 4 1-2c; A A, 6 1-2; A, 7c; P P, 7 1-2c P, 8c; N, 9c; N N, c; S R T, 12c.

Crashes (Bleach.)

Cotton Huck, 4 1-2c; Twill, 4 1-2c; Cotton Twill, 5c; "A" Li. 8c; N Linen, 10c; Brittish, 10c; BritiaTwill, 12c; 348 Plaid Linen, 8 1-2c; 3 A Linen, 10c; Check, 8c.

Ticking

No. 20 White Horse, 6 ; Royal, 6 1-2c; No. "A" Oakland, 7c; 250 Oakland, 8c; No. 160 White Horse, ; No. 50 White Horse, 8c; No. 60 WhitHorse, 9c; No. C. C., Swift Mfg. Co., 8No. S. S., Swift Mfg. Co., 9c; Fancy, Sw Mfg. Co., 10c; Appleton Fancy, 10c; A A Lewiston Plaid, 10c; Immerial, 10c; No. White Horse, 9c; No. 2 White Horse, 10 ; No. 1 White Horse, 14c; Salem Fancy 10 1-2c; S S Thorndyke, 12c; Victoria, 11 1-2c; 871 Fancy, 15c; 1074 Fancy 11 H. C. White Horse, 15c; Zebra, 18 1-2c

Wide Brown ods.

10-4 Boston, 20c; 9-4 Bon, 18 1-2c; 8-4 Boston, 17 1-2c; 7-4 Bos, 15c; 45-inch Fairhaven, 9c.

Bleached Cots.

Middlesex B B, 5c; Onof The Finest, 5 1-2c; Diamond, 6c; Oak w, 6c; Harvest E, 6 1-4c; Golden Rod, 1-2c; Senator, 6 3-4c; Peanant, 7c; Penna, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; Fearless, 7 2 Bleached, 7c; Capitol, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; White Squam, 7 1-2c; Rosalind, 7 1-2c; Fauntleroy, 8 Four Seasons, 8 1-4c; Silver Queen, 8c; Lonsdale, 8 1-4c; Fruits, 8 1-4c; Lulala Cambrics, 10c.

Shirtings.

Tri-State, 8c; Household 8c; Alabamas, 7c; Eagle & Phoenix, 6c; Southern, 4 1-2@5c; Edinburg, 8c; Genville, 6c.

Denims.

York Fancies, 12 1-2c; ork Blue and Brown, 12c; Everett Blue and Brown, 12c; Andover Blue and Brownll 1-2c; Columbian Blue and Brown, 10 12-ounce Blue and Brown, 14 1-2c; Arlington Ducks, 15c; Somerset Blue and Brow 10 1-2c.

Brown Sheets.

Great Falls E, 6 1-2c; Cat A, 6c; Piedmont, 5 3-4c; Tri-State, 5½c; North Star L L, 5 1-2c; Glenmore, 5½c; Henderson A, 5 1-2c; Henderson C, 1-4c; Norwood X X, 5 3-4c; Household A., 5 1-4c; Lawrence L L, 5c; Favorite L, 5c; Harper L L, 4 3-4c; Cast Iron, 7 1-2; Constitution, 9-8, 7 1-4c; Consitution, 4-4 6 1-4c; Dwight Star, 6 3-4c; Atlas O N B, 5-2c; Columbian Tower, 6 1-4c; Cambria No. 1, 5 3-4c; Good Value, 5 1-2c; Household G., 5 1-4c; Globe R, 5 1-4c; Newmarket B, c; Grafton A, 4c; Archery Bunting, 4 1-4 Tennis Bunting, 4c; Wassue Bunting, 3½c; Peri, 3 1-4c Anchor Drill, 6 3-4c; Piedmt, 6 1-4c.

10 Days.)

Stark A, $19 00 per bale; allroad, $17 50 per bale; Amoskeag, $16 00 r bale; Eureka, $15 50 per bale; White Wding, 25c per doz; Black Wadding, 20c er doz; Linen Collar Canvas, 16@20c per ard; 4-ply Cotton Twine, 20c per lb.

Battings.

16 oz. Electric, 10 1-2c er lb; 12 oz. Electric, 10 1-2c per lb; 1 oz. Electric, 10 1-2c; 16 oz. Superion, 8c; 8 oz. Magnetic, 10 1-2c; 16 oz. Page, 8c; 1 oz. Maumee 8c; X X Case 100 roll, $ 50 per case; X X X, Case 160 roll, $ 50 per case; X X X X, Case 80 roll, $ 50 per case. Floor Oil Cloths (in 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4.) No 2, 30c; No. 3, 25c; No. A, 21c; No. B, 19c; No. 2 Rugs, 35c; 3 Rugs, 30c.

Wide Bleached Goods.

10-4 Boston, 22 1-2c; 9-4 oston, 20c; 8-4 Boston, 18 1-2c, 6-4 Boston 15c; 5-4 Boston, 12 1-2c; 45-inch Newmarket, 10c; 42-inch Newmarket, 9c.

BLOODY DEEDS.

Dunsmuir, Cal., Oct. 1.—Last night at Costella, six miles south f here, J. W. Smith, a drunken carpente cut his wife's throat, shot and killed is 5-year-old daughter, then attempte suicide. The woman is dead and Smith s still alive.

WHAT STRONGEI PROOF

Is needed of the merit of lood's Sarsaparilla than that the hundeds of letters continually coming in tellin of marvellous cures it has effected afterall other remedies had failed?

Hood's Pills cure constiption.

75c Toledo to Whitmore and Hamburg Lakes and return on the T., A. A. & N. M. Ry. Sunday trains.

WHAT A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN SAYS.

Marion, O.

I met your representativesome time ago and I told him how badly my hair was falling out. Dandruff would gather on my scalp very badly. My vife's hair was falling worse than mine. So you sent me two bottles of White Rock Oil. We have used almost one bottle and it removes dandruff to perfection and makes the hair very soft. The oil is absorbed by the hair folicles, restoring the normal functions. I consider it a perfect hair tonic. I cheerfully recommend it. Respectfully,

W. S. WELLS, M. D.

Price 50c. All druggists

Excursion tickets soldto Whitmore and Hamburg Junct. Lakes at 75c and to all other stations at one fare for round trip.

HALF FARE TO ST. LOUIS

Via Wabash R. R.

October 2 to 8, inclusive, the Wabash R. R. will sell round trip tickets to St. Louis and return at one fare for the round trip.

See Wabash agents.

Pleasant to the taste and readily taken is Simmons Liver Regulator.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT IF SAME COST $5 PER BOTTLE.

Toledo, O.

White Rock Oil Co.:

Gentlemen—This is to certify that I have used Natural White Oil, Nature's Hair Restorative, for dandruff of the scalp, with wonderful results, same bringing about a permanent cure in less than three months' time. All of my family use the oil, and it certainly has no equal as a remedy to keep the scalp in a healthy condition, the hair soft and glossy, yet leaving no greasy after effect. I heartily recommend it, and would not be without it if same cost $5 per bottle.

WM. JONES.

With American Express Co.

Price 50c. All druggists.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Mount Holly, N. J., Oct. 1.—While driving in the vicinity of Lumberton last night with Deputy Sheriff Sam W. Shinn, Miss Emily Ella, of Mount Holly, was shot in the hip and dangerously wounded by an unknown person who was concealed in the bushes. Miss Ellis did not get a glimpse of her assailant and there is no clue to his identity.

Belief that you "can't be cured" is a symptom of dyspepsia. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Half fare excursion rates made by T., A. A. & N. M. Ry. on Sunday trains.

THE THIRD TICKET.

It Might Result Disastrously in New York State.

New York, Oct. 1.—Mr. Croker was seen by a United Press reporter to-day at Tammany hall and asked about the rumors regarding a third ticket. He said that so far as Tammany hall's local ticket was concerned it could do no injury. It might, he said, injure the national ticket, but there would be no danger of the ticket helping to elect a republican United States senator to succeed Hiscock, as it would afford an opportunity of trading votes for assemblymen. One district, he said, might change the complexion of the legislature and prevent the election of a democratic United States senator.

For putting grass on the bottom of "baskets of strawberries," a Manchester wholesale fruit dealer was recently fined.

NEW LIFE AND VIGOR TO THE HAIR.

Cleveland, O.

The White Rock Oil Co.:

Dear Sirs—The White Rock Oil has completely removed all dandruff from my scalp, giving new life and vigor to my hair. Yours respectfully,

T. J. CREADY,

With John Ainsfield & Co., Cleveland, O.

Price 50c. All druggists.

NEW SAVINGS BANK.

Started September 22, 1881. Cash capital at that time $300. Those that are investing their money in shoes at Egley's Reduction Sale are saving on everything. Ladies' fine $5 and $6 shoes reduced to $3 and $3.50. Ladies' fine Hand Turned Patented Calf Foxed shoes, from $6 to $4. 25 cent shoe polish,—all kinds, 17 cents.

EGLEY'S,

117 Summit street.

Stmr. Arundell Gives Special Excursion to Detroit, Sunday, Oct. 2. Leaves her dock, foot Jefferson street, at 9 o'clock, city time. Fare, round trip, 50c.

HILL IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 1.—Chairman Patteson, of the local democratic committee, has received a letter from Senator Hill, stating that he will be able to make but one speech in Virginia during the present campaign, owing to other engagements. That speech will be made at Lynchburg on October 26.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WAS ON A LARK.

New York, Oct. 1.—John Kertell, the supposed wealthy German who mysteriously disappeared from Naegall's hotel in Hoboken a week ago, walked into the hotel this forenoon safe and sound. He was much vexed at the notoriety he had gained. He declined to say where he had been.

Two Sunday trains each way between Toledo and Owosso on T., A. A. & N. M. Ry.

FOUND DEAD.

Denver, Col., Oct. 1.—The body of O. L. Prescott, a prominent contractor, was found in his room in the Revere house, a lodging house in the center of the city this morning, so badly decomposed that it bore hardly any resemblance to that of a human being. He had not been seen for eight weeks and was supposed to be out of the city on business.

One dollar a year will cover doctors' bills if you take Simmons Liver Regulator.

MILLINERY OPENING At 421 Adams street, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 4 and 5. MISS FREDERICK.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED.

W

THE DOORS ARE OPEN.

The Different Places of Worship

And Where hey Are Located—Subjects to be Delivered by the Pastors.

Broadway M. E. church, Lincoln hall: Rev. T. W. Brake will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m., and Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.

Preaching at the Ashland Avenue Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Rev. L. W. Hunt, pastor; Sabbath school at 12 m., and young people's prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.

Third street M. E. church, Rev. S. L. Roberts, pastor: Class meeting, 9:15 a. m.; preaching by Rev. F. H. Campbell, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m; young people's meeting, 6:15 p. m.

Third Presbyterian church, Rev. B. K. Ormond, pastor: 10:30 and 7:30 p. m. Subject for morning, "Paul at Antioch;" evening, "The Final Judgment;" Y. P. S. S. E., 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.

Martin Luther—First German and English—corner of Oak and Woodville streets, East Toledo, Rev. E. L. T. Engers, pastor: Sunday school at 9 a. m.; German service at 10:30 a. m.; English service at 7:30 p. m.

Rev. C. M. Gardner will preach at Clark street M. E. church Sunday morning at 10:30, and Rev. Campbell Sunday evening at 7:30 Sunday school at 12; Junior League at 3:30 p. m.; Epworth League meeting at 6:30.

St. John's M. E. church, Magnolia street: In the absence of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Fish, at conference, Rev. I. N. Smith will occupy the pulpit to-morrow morning at 10:30; class, 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.

Y. W. C. A.. The regular gospel meeting of the association will be held at the rooms, 620 Madison street, Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, subject, "Blessed," led by Miss Secor. As this is the monthly roll call, a special attendance is desired.

Oliver Place Baptist church, corner of Segur avenue, Rev. William Sheridan, pastor: Subject at 10:30 a. m., "A Wonderful Conversion," and at 7:30 p. m., "Self-examination;" Sunday school at noon; young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m.

Unitarian Church of Our Father, Memorial hall annex: To-morrow morning Rev. A. G. Jennings will speak on Bible Study, or Some Reasons Why We Should Read the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures; Sunday school as usual after service.

Eleventh street church of Christ: Pastor T. S. Buckingham will prach morning at 10:30, subject, "The Battle of Gethsemane;" Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30; services at 7:30, subject, "A City's Rejection of the Christ, and What Came of it."

Grace church: Communion day; 10 a. m., morning prayer; sermon on Episcopacy and the Duration of Rectorship; 11:15 a. m., holy communion; 12 m., Sunday school; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer. Sermon on Peace Makers, 8:30 p. m.; chancel guild. All seats always free to all.

Westminster Presbyterian church, corner Superior and Locust street, Rev. S. G. Anderson, pastor: Services 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., morning subject, "Sowing and Reaping;" evening subject, "Continuity in Christian Service;" Sunday school at 12 m. in the chapel; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 in the chapel.

First Baptist church, Huron street, near Cherry, Rev. William H. Sloan, pastor. The usual preaching services to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at noon. Metting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Junior Society of Christian Endeavor at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

First Presbyterian church, Huron, corner of Orange, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor: Subject of morning sermon, "What Return?" The Lord's supper will be observed. Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; 7:30 a song service and three ten minute addresses, first, "The Former Days," Mr. Thomas Vanstone; second, "The Sabbath School," Mr. W. J. Bamber; third, "The Future of Our Church," Mr. W. L. Rowland.

St Stephens Evangelical Lutheran church, (English), corner of Oliver and Harrison streets, Rev. J. W. Myers, pastor Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; church service, 10:45 a. m.; vesper service, 7:30 p. m.; catechetical instruction, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeing, Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.

English Evangelical Lutheran Mission of the Redeemer, No. 2434 Cherry street: Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.; church service, 3:30 p. m.; catechetical instruction, Thursday, 7:30 p m.

The First Congregational church, next to Boody house, on St. Clair street, Rev. Wm. W. Williams and Rev. D. M. Fisk, pastors. Professor Fisk, preacher: Morning service at 10:30, subject "A Victory for the New Faith;" Sunday school at 12:15. Acts 9:1-20. "the Conversion of Saul;" Y. P. S. C. E. service at 6:30, subject, "The Old Life and the New;" evening service at 7:30, subject, "Life a Stewardship of Power: Self the Measure of Faithfulness." Calendars distributed at the door.

The Bartlett street church (Disciples of Christ), corner Bartlett and Ewing streets, on Robison belt line, J. L. McDonald, pastor. Rev. B. C. Black will preach at 10:30 a. m., subject, "The Church, Its Privileges and Benefits," and Miss Harris will sing "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," from Handel's Messiah; also at 7:30 p. m., subject, "The Only Indisputable Grounds. At this service Miss Harris will sing "Not Ashamed of Jesus," "Beautiful Beckoning Hands" and "Drifting with the Tide." Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E. services at 6:15 sharp. Services will be continued each evening during the week, beginning promptly at 7:30.

WE DO THE BAKING, YOU DO THE EATING.

It is a sort of reciprocity arrangement. We spend our time and money inventing and producing new cakes and crackers to please the people. The people become our patrons and both are benefited.

The new "Grandfather's Hat Cake" is the latest dainty that we have on the market. It is a delightful cake and the popularity it has already gained is sufficient to assure its success.

Ask your grocer for "Grandfather's Hat." You'll be delighted with it.

WORTS-KIRK-BIGELOW BAKERY.

SECRETARY FOSTER.

He is Once More at His Desk in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Secretary Foster has returned from New York and was at his desk in the treasury department today.

Acting Secretary Spaulding has informed a correspondent, who wants his attorney to take the oaths required in customs procedure, in his stead, that a jurat is valid only when it refers to an oath administered to the subscribing affiant in person, an attorney having no power to bind his principal by an oath.

The treasury department has directed that a drawback be allowed on imported porcelain and zinc dials and imported glass entering into the construction of watches, which are afterwards exported.

Also, that a drawback be allowed on the exportation of "composition metal" made in part from imported materials.

It has also directed the collector of customs at New York to refund excess of duties collected on naphthionate of soda, toluidine base and binitro toluole, these cases having been decidede against the government in the highest court.

ST. MARYS.

teresting Gossip by a Bee Correspondent.

St. Marys, O., Oct. 1.—(Special)—D. W. Jay and wife spent Tuesday at Lima.

Mrs. H. H. Hopson is the guest of friends at Celina.

Mrs. C. W. Baxter is visiting her father at Findlay.

Mrs. A. L. Saum has returned from a visit to her daughter at Clear Lake, Ind.

Henry Essman, accompanied by his mother, visited relatives at Dayton last week.

John Graetz spent a part of last week with his mother at Bucyrus.

Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas are visiting the former's parents at Portland, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hauss attended the Portland fair this week.

Mrs. Tony Balsart and Miss Callie Yacomelt are visiting at Sandusky.

Miss Fannie Draper, of Lima, was the guest of Mrs. Harry Gill the past week.

J. S. Burries, of Frankfort, Ind., visited here this week.

Mrs. Sarah Watkins, of Radner, O., is the guest of her son, Rev. John B. Davies.

Miss Frankie Matthews, of Chagrin Falls, O., is visiting at the residence of D. A. Robinson.

Mrs. Harry Merrill, of Lima, visited her mother here this week.

Mrs. Dr. H. Wood, of Chicago, arrived here Monday from Chicago, to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Doll.

Mrs. W. Mackey, of Springfield, O., spent Sunday with Adler Williams and family.

Miss Ella Smith left for Dunkirk, Ind., Thursday, to visit friends.

Misses Fannie and Addie Nieberg left for Ann Arbor, Mich., Monday, to attend school.

G. Swank has returned from a visit with relatives at Ashville, N. C.

Mrs. Carrie Shapp, of Glendale, is visiting at the residence of her uncle, James P. Smith, sr.

Miss Lizzie Krauss is visiting at Chillicothe.

Miss Mame Stane spent a few days at her home in Lima this week.

Mrs. S. G. Huffman returned home from Columbus Thursday, where she visited her parents.

W. H. Hunter and family, of Tampa, Fla., are here on a visit.

The Misses Gracely returned home to Marion Tuesday, after a short visit with relatives here.

Mrs. Theodore Nieburg, of Portland, Ind., was the guest of relatives here last week.

Miss Clara Goodman, of Columbus Grove, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Richards, the past week.

Mrs. Mollie Ellis and daughter Daisy the visiting here.

Mrs. James Knoppenberger and daughter Lillie were the guests of friends at Celina Tuesday.

Miss Relta Smith returned from Middletown Thursday, where she had been visiting her sister several months.

Miss Ella Piper returned from Zanesville Saturday, where she had been visiting her friend, Miss Grace McKinney.

Mrs. A. A. Coons, after visiting her daughter, Mrs. B. J. Huss, for some time, returned home to Buffalo, N. Y., Thursday.

Mrs. Sol Bamberger returned home from Petoskey, Mich., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Michael. Henry Lichtenstader and Gus Weil, of Lima, were entertained at the residence of Sol Bamberger, Sunday.

J. R. Berryman, of the U. S. Naval academy, Anapolis, Md., accompanied by his sister, Miss Maggie, were the guests of Mrs. C. A. Stockton this week.

Mrs. H. Hass, who has been visiting at the residence of J. N. Shipman for some time, left for her home at Cheyenne, Wyo., Monday.

Frank Koch relinquished his position at Schweishelm's restaurant this week, and left for Denver, Colo., where he has accepted a position.

Dr. N. T. Noble went to Cincinnati Tuesday to take a special course at the medical college. His brother Harry went with him and will also attend.

The marriage of Mr. E. B. Harvey and Miss Lotta Taylor was solemnized at Elwood, Ind., Wednesday. Mr. Harvey is well known here, having formerly been engaged in business.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nelson gave a party at their residence Tuesday evening, in honor of the eighteenth birthday of their son Charles. The evening was pleasantly spent.

The foundation for the electric light power house has been completed and the building will soon be up. The plant will be in operation within six weeks.

Columbus day will be generally observed here this month, and great preparations are being made to make it a grand success. All of the military and civic organizations in the city will take part in the parade, which will be a mammoth one.

Again there is talk of extending the monster branch of the Lake Erie & Western railroad to Piqua, and the newspapers have commenced to agitate the project with considerable force and energy. Several years ago Calvin Brice and some of the officials of the road came here in a special car and promised to consider the matter, but it was dropped and has now been revived again, with what success, however, remains to be seen.

A neglected cough may lead to consumption, therefore, take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

ATTENTION A number of vacant lots, on which we will build houses at actual cost to purchaser, who can select his own plans and contractors—on easy terms or monthly payments if desired.

IRA A. RICHARDSON & SON,
No. 3 Produce Exchange.

THE CONCORD.

She Is On a Mission of Great Importance.

Panama, via Galveston, Oct. 1.—The United States gunboat Concord will sail today from Colon to Cartagena, carrying United States Consul Adamson of Panama on a special mission from the American governent to president Nunez of Columbia, relative to the quarantine imposed upon merchant vessels at Columbian ports.

The American consul general is accompanied by Don Ricardo Arango, administrator of the treasury, and special commissioner of the local government of Panama, who will confer with President Nunez on the situation at the Isthmus.

Ladies are greatly benefited by the use of Angostura Bitters, the South American tonic of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

OAK HARBOR.

Personal Mention From Ottawa County.

Oak Harbor, Oct. 1.—(Special)—Some time ago Hon. Chas. Roose, of this place, was talked of as a candidate for the democratic nomination for congress, but Mr. Roose says he will not accept the nomination under any circumstances.

A great number of our citizens attended the Fremont fair this week.

Miss Gertrude Metzger, who has been spending a few weeks in Toledo returned home Tuesday.

Mr. Chas. Graves and Mr. Noah Bleckner left for Ann Arbor Friday where they will attend college.

Mr. Horace Woodward left for Cincinnati where he will continue his study at the medical college.

The work of paving the northern part of Locust street with stone has been begun.

The schools will have a very extensive celebration here for Columbus' Day. A flag is to be raised on the school house.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

A LIE NAILED.

Solid Facts That Should Silence Slanderers' Tongues.

Reward of $100 to Bee Readers

Who Will Furnish Evidence to Convict Certain Slanderers.

The treacherous tongue of the ignorant, narrow-minded and jealous slanderer has been wagging vigorously in Toledo for a long time without interruption. A reporter, while walking in lower town the other evening, overheard an officious doctor plying his slanderous vocation among ladies and children, as is the custom of such cowardly curs. This political doctor was telling the ladies the silly lie that Dr. Kalkhoff, the eminent European specialist of Toledo, who has patients from all parts of the world, was a fakir practicing without a diploma. As one of the ladies present knew of Dr. Kalkhoff's high qualifications as a physician, she asked the tall, jealous doctor why Dr. Kalkhoff was allowed to practice if he had no diploma. Then the slanderous superficial fellow squirmed and virtually acknowledged himself a liar by admitting that he was not sure that the European Specialist had no diploma.

The admission of the hoary-headed political manipulator that he had been indiscriminately slandering so skillful a physician and surgeon as Dr. Kalkhoff, so incensed a reporter for this paper that he determined to make an effort to induce the European Specialist to allow his medical qualifications to be published. Dr. Kalkhoff first objected to this on the ground that such talk was prompted by jealousy of his inferiors whose mistreated patients had come to him and been cured. Dr. K. further said that jealous people always talked against their superiors and that he had all the patients he could attend while the little jealous curs who were barking at his heels had little to do but slander a successful physician. The reporter replied to Dr. Kalkhoff that although he had plenty of patients, he thought it his duty to himself and his friends to give the lie to the vaporings of such slanderous medical puppies. This last appeal had the desired effect, and Dr. Kalkhoff went to his safe in his large medical institution at 505, 507 and 509 Summit street, between Oak and Orange, and produced a big bundle of credentials, diplomas, etc., from which the reporter gleaned the following facts that should be sufficient to silence the tongue of slanderers.

First of all, in Dr. Kalkhoff's bundle of private papers the reporter found a copy of the family records compiled by the Hon. Leonard Kalkhoff, the scientist and philanthropist at Berlin, Germany. These records show that the Kalkhoffs have been scientists, chemists and physicians for five hundred years. Next came the diploma of Dr. Kalkhoff's father, who was a graduate of the famous medical university of Bonn, Germany. Then followed the literacy college diploma of Dr. Kalkhoff; a certificate of a special three years' course in chemistry, botany and pharmacy; a medical diploma from Rush Medical college, one of the few really first-class colleges of America. Then came records of exhaustive clinical work in the best hospitals of Europe, where Dr. Kalkhoff made a study of special diseases. Last, but not least, were Dr. Kalkhoff's war department papers, giving his record and meritorious services in the medical and hospital departments of the regular United States army. There was his certificate of a highly successful examination by the medical board and his commission signed by the late President Grant.

After being stationed at Governor's and then Hart's island for a time, Dr. Kalkhoff was ordered to accompany the recruits to Galveston, where the cholera scourge of 1866 broke out in its deadliest form. During this epidemic Dr. Kalkhoff rendered such proficient and heroic service in skillfully nursing the sick that he was officially recommended by the general commanding officer for zeal and meritorious service. During the next year, 1867, the yellow fever scourge broke out at Galveston, where Dr. Kalkhoff again distinguished himself in nursing the defenders of the union until he, too, fell a victim to the deadly disease. After recovery his services were again called for in the United States hospitals on the Mexican frontier. Having served three years in the medical and hospital departments of the regular United States army, Dr. Kalkhoff secured an honorable discharge and retired to private life, although urged by Gen. Barnes to remain in the service.

For many years Dr. Kalkhoff practiced medicine in Milwaukee, where he was honored by being called to act as health officer in connection with the late sanitarian, Dr. O. W. Wight, afterwards health officer of Detroit. During the years Dr. Kalkhoff was one of the acting health officers of Milwaukee that city became famous throughout the country for perfect sanitation, healthy condition and economic administration of the department. The severity of the Wisconsin winters finally caused Dr. Kalkhoff's limb, injured in the army, to become so painful that he was compelled to look for a milder climate. After looking about in different parts of the country, he finally selected Toledo as being the happy medium between the two extremes of climate. During the several years Dr. Kalkhoff has been in Toledo, he has enjoyed a lucrative practice, not only from this city, but also from many parts of this and other countries. While the reporter was at Dr. Kalkhoff's offices, surgery and laboratory, 505, 507 and 509 Summit street, an order came from Germany for one of his famous DIET CHARTS and stomach remedies. Hundreds of people are daily writing or calling upon Dr. Kalkhoff for free copies of his famous $1 family medical book, "The Safeguards of Life," which he gives to adult persons calling at his office or mails to any address on receipt of six stamps to pay postage on book.

While speaking further with the reporter Dr. Kalkhoff said that he had never been in the habit of running down other physicians. He also stated that he was aware that his business methods of talking in the public prints did not please his more ethical brothers who do not believe in advertising, unless they can get it free. Dr. Kalkhoff said that he could not see why a skilled physician should not advertise liberally, the same as do all of the best dry goods, clothing and other mercantile houses. The fact that some advertising merchants or doctors cannot, or do not do as they agree, does not reflect on reliable advertisers who always keep their word, any more than a lying man reflects upon his neighbor's truthfulness. The doctor also expressed himself as having profound respect for the reputable family physicians who are so busy doing good that they have no time or inclination to slander others. Dr. Kalkhoff stated emphatically that since the reporter had induced him to take notice of his jealous slanderers he would end the matter by giving a $100 cash reward for sufficient evidence of any slanderous remarks made about his medical qualifications. The doctor is quite a large property owner and taxpayer in Toledo and elsewhere, and is a gilt-edged paymaster, so that here is an opportunity for enterprising people to keep their ears open and earn an extra hundred dollars.

BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Lima Has a Social Event of Considerable Magnitude.

Lima, O., Oct. 1.—(Special)—One of the most stylish and fashionable events that has occurred in this city for some time was the marriage of Miss Lejia L. Day, of this city, to Dr. Franklin S. Cheney, of Chicago, which was celebrated Wednesday noon in the First Baptist church.

The ceremony was most impressively performed by the father of the groom, Rev. D. B. Cheney, D. D., of Chicago, formerly pastor of the church here, assisted by Rev. W. E. Freeman, the present pastor of the church. The church was beautifully and tastefully decorated.

The bride was attired in a handsome gown of white corded Bengaline silk trimmed with point applique. She wore a bridal veil, carrying a bouquet of white roses.

The bridal party consisted of the bride's attendants, who were most sweetly dressed, Master Irren McKibben and his little sister Li; Miss Rose Day, of Columbus Grove, maid of honor; Miss Ettie Larimore, Greenville, O., and Miss Hattie Cole, of this city, acted as bridesmaids.

The ushers were L. A. Crittenton, F. O'Brien, both of Chicago, and Dr. W. E. Hover and C. Fleetheany, of this city. Mr. Herbert E. Goodman, of Chicago, was the groom's best man.

An elegant reception was tendered the bridal couple at the residence of the bride's parents on Forth Elizabeth street.

The bride was remembered by numerous and costly gifts.

The happy couple left on the afternoon train for their home in Chicago, followed by the best wishes of their many friends.

Among the guests were Rev. Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Cheney, of Chicago; Rev. James Loring Heney, of Ypsilanti, Mich.; Rev. D. Cheney, jr., and wife, of West Superior, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Day, Miss R Day and Mr. Homer Day, of Columbus Grove, O.; Mrs. Mary Day and Mr. Roy Day, of Toledo; Miss Belle and Ed Larimore, of Greenville, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Justin H. McKibben and family of Cincinnati; Herbert E. Goodman, Ira A. Crittenton and Frank O'Brien, Chicago.

PERRYSBURG.

Interesting Gossip From an Up-River Town.

Perrysburg, O., Oct. 1.—(Special)—A large number of men commenced work again last Monday at the metal wheel works. Mr. D. Lampus has secured the position of bookkeeper for the same.

The new elevator is about completed, with better facies for business and larger capacity for storing grain, than the old one that burned last June. The Maddy Bros. have secured the confidence of the people and have come to stay.

David Walla an old resident of Roachton is building a nice little cottage on Fifth street which he expects to occupy the 1st of November.

Miss Mandell having her residence on Louisiana avenue raised to two stories. A fine improvement.

Mr. Wm. Fox's new house on Third street is nearing completion.

Editor Blue, the Journal, has put his house in fine condition by extensive repairs.

The steamer B. Wallace continues regular trips between here and the city. The burg will miss her when cold weather compels Capt. Hinge to go into winter quarters.

First frost of the season last Tuesday morning.

Miss Daisy Lapman reached her destination, the Sandwich Islands, last Thursday. She has accepted a position as teacher of music in a college there. She will not return for two years.

Rev. J. C. Sly of the M. E. church, is at Van Wert attending conference. His return to this place is expected and wished for.

Rev. Berger, the newly appointed pastor of the Evgelical church, with his family, are said in the parsonage.

Mrs. J. C. Sly is visiting with friends in Sidney this week.

Miss Isa Lorance is visiting her sisters, Miss Ad and Mrs. Haylor, at Bowling Green.

A large circle of relatives and friends have been called to mourn the death of Belle, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Averill, aged 14 years. Funeral from their residence, Friday at 2 p.m., Rev. A. G. Ams officiating. Burial at Fort Meigs cemetery. She was a lovely girl. A member of the grammar department of the public school. She was a great sufferer from rheumatism more than a year past.

Mrs. James Avory died at her home on Fifth street Thursday morning, aged 66 years.

Mrs. Eliza Ulenbeck died at 6 o'clock p. m., Thursday at the home of her son Henry. She was 83 years of age and has been a resident of this place many years. The funeral will occur Sunday at 3 p. m.

Compare Elrose Street Houses With Other Places.

Location has houses well built—all modern improvements. Stone sidewalks, both gases, water and sewer connections. Sold for a libel monthly rent.

IRA A. RICHARDSON & SON,
No. 3 Produce Exchange.

Dobbs, Ohio, July 7, 1892.

White Rock Oil Co., Toledo, O.:

Gentlemen—For over two years I have been almost entirely bald, having lost my hair through siege of sickness. Saw your Natural White Oil advertised, sent for a bottle ad after two months' use have now a fair growth of hair. Can heartily recommend your Natural White Oil to any person for falling out of hair or growing of hair where the bulb is not dead.

J. N. MANDL,
P. O. Box 232.

For sale by druggists; price 50c.

HIS LIE WAS SAVED.

A Young Man Became Angry Because He Worked Too Hard for It.

"I never her of anyone being drowned that I don't tink of an amusing accident which happend to me once," said Clerk Donal, of the coroner's office, while in one of his reminiscent moods the other day to a Philadelphia North American man. "It hapened while I was working in the navy yard."

"Let's have it."

"I was working on the stern of a vessel, and was waling along with a hatchet in one hand and a saw in the other when I lost my baance and plunged into the river. I didn' want to lose my tools, so I struck out for the shore, and I never worked so hard in my life. I plunged and spluttered and pushed until I was near the shore when my breast struck something, and as I dropped my legs they struck something which I soon found to be mud."

"Didn't anybody go to your assistance?"

"No. They stood on the shore laughing at me, and when I found I had run ashore they wanted to know if they should send for a tug to pull me off. When I made an invetigation I found the water was not over four feet deep in the deepest part, and that I could have waded ashore with the greatest ease. I was mad, of course, but after I got on dry land I could see the ludicrous side of the affair, and I have a hearty chuckle to myself every time I think of of it now, although it happened a good many years ago."

The most astonishing results in healing wounds have been shown by Salvation Oil.

Don't Pay Rent Money paid as rent is money lost. Almost anyone, on our plan of monthly payments, can own his own home.

IRA A. RICHARDSON & SON,
No. 3 Produce Exchange.

Twenty-four years ago John Gilbert, a Pottstown (Pa.) restauranteur, had one of his index fingers mangled in a feed-cutting machine. The doctor sewed up the wound and it readily healed. Last week the finger got sore and an examination revealed the ends of several threads. They were the stitches that had been put there a quarter of a century ago. The threads were removed and the finger is healing.

Horses are subject to sea-sickness when crossing the ocean.

To come to the point, it is hard to define just where sickness begins and health ends. Small things denote sometimes great disasters. A little sick headache; you did not sleep well last night; maybe you are nervous, out of temper; you are a little dyspeptic; food does not set well. Remove the cause to-day. You can do it absolutely if you will take Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with your meals. You can get it at any drug-store, but you will have to be careful and not have imitations palmed off on you. The genuine have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of the bottle. Eisner & Mendelson Co., N. Y., Sole Agents.

THE SINISTER-FACED MAN.

He Declined to Contribute to Any Negligence in the Case

It was just after the first sickening crush of the collision, and the air was filled with shrieks and groans, mingled with the hiss of escaping steam.

The dark, sinister man with a smooth face lay motionless where the shock had thrown him, says the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. Around him were scattered broken timbers and twisted iron rods, but by a seeming miracle the debris had not fallen upon him and his limbs were free.

"He's dead," sadly whispered the rescuer who saw him first.

The lips of the dark sinister man moved.

"Not by a jugful," he observed, audibly.

The rescuer hastened forward.

"Are you hurt?" he anxiously asked.

"Nope."

The dark man was positive.

"Not a scratch," he declared.

The rescuer was unable to repress an exclamation of surprise.

"I ain't hurt a bit," reiterated the dark man.

"Well, why don't you get out of the wreck?"

The sinister man gazed at the twinkling stars above him.

"I just about know my business," he calmly replied. "I've been in collisions before. I'll stay right here where they threw me until I'm moved. Then, perhaps——"

A faint smile played about his lips.

"The company can't work the contributory negligence racket on me when I sue for damages. Oh, no, I don't object to your carrying me away if you like, but I call you to witness that I take no active part in the process myself. I know my business."

And the man with the sinister face laughed a hard, metallic laugh.

THIS IS THE VERITABLE TRUTH.

The man who stops a paper because there is something in it he does not like should be consistent—get up and leave a hotel table if he happens to discover on the bill of fare something that does not suit his taste. He would be just as consistent in one act as the other, says the Brandon Banner. A good newspaper is a bill of mental food for as many tastes as possible, and the reader ought to know that the article that does not suit him is perhaps just to the taste of every other reader of the paper. The man who insists on having a paper exactly to his individual taste should buy the material, edit, and print one for himself, and no one else to read it.

The paper mill at Lowell, Wash., claims to have made the largest rolls of paper ever manufactured in the world. Each roll weighs 3,600 pounds, and if unrolled the paper in each would make a strip 35 miles long. They were taken to Tacoma to be placed on exhibition, and will be sent to the world's fair.

MAYER, STROUSE & Co. MF'RS. 412 B'WAY, N.Y.

SYLVANIA.

Items of Social and General Interest to Readers.

Sylvania, O., Oct. 1.—The reading circle met with W. B. Harris Wednesday evening.

Quite a number of Sylvania people attended the Bedford fair.

Mrs. J. M. Hopkins was in Toledo Monday.

Mrs. Fred Peak is entertaining her cousin, Miss Kinney, of Santiago, Cal.

Misses Adah and Mattie Cone, of Toledo, spent Sunday with friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernum, of Saginaw, Mich., visited their father, J. M. Hopkins, of this place, Monday.

Miss Edna L. Warren, of Blissfield, Mich., called on friends here Saturday.

The following young people of this vicinity were united in marriage this week: Miss Mary Spencer and Mr. Lester Cartwright, Miss Bertha Jerome and Mr. Harry Vetter, Miss June Moore and Mr. John Williams.

Grandma Burg, of Germany, who has been the guest of her son Victor Burg since the first of June, left for her home Monday, accompanied by Mike Reiter, of this place.

SHE WAS GRATEFUL.

We were nearing Jacksonville, Fla., after the long trip from New York. The porter had finished brushing off a mother and her four children, each one of whom had demanded attention every 15 minutes, when the woman turned and said:

"You have been very attentive to us during the trip, and I wish to reward you."

"Yes 'um."

"What is your name?" she asked, as she took out pencil and notebook.

"William White, mum."

She wrote for a minute on one of the leaves of her book, and then tore it out and handed it to him with the remark:

"A colored man who is ambitious to get along will always find friends."

I caught him in the vestibule two minutes later and asked to see the paper. It read:

Mr. Pullman—Your man, William White, has been very attentive to me and my children, and I would recommend that you raise his salary and let him know that you fully appreciate his efforts.

MRS. S. B——.

I read it aloud to the porter and then looked at him. He gasped for breath, and it was a long minute before he could ejaculate:

"Befo' de Lawd! but I dun thought dat was a fifteen-dollar check on some bank in Jacksonville. Hu! Shoo! Wall, of all de deleterious obnoxiousness I eber did dun meet up wid in all my life dis captivates de pinnacle!"—New York Sun.

The pine forests of the south appear absolutely endless, and for hundreds of miles you pass through unbroken forests of pine. In all of these sawmills are at work, and at many stations there are thousands of railroad ties piled up, while everywhere ox-teams may be seen dragging logs out of the dim distance, and for all that you cannot see that a tree has been cut.

Miss Helen Gould has now three lovers who are inmates of the insane asylum.

Headquarters For Fine Goods

Double-Breasted Sacks for Winter

The above cut illustrates the Three and Four Button, Double Breasted Sack Suit. These suits are especially adapted for the young and natty dresser. We have had some very choice goods made up expressly for us by the best manufacturers in the country, and we cordially extend an invitation to one and all to come and take a look at them. The prices range : : :

FROM $10 TO $25 PER SUIT.

Any Customer who cannot be Fitted from Stock, we will make him a Suit to Measure at SAME PRICE.

If you want to buy a good, honest-made article, we claim that we are in a better position to please you than anybody else, because we aim to keep none but first-class, standard-made clothing. There are manufacturers who make low price goods, which to all appearances is serviceable, and apparently a bargain; but how will they wear? They won't wear at all, because no attention is paid to their wearing qualities when they are made. They are produced at as small expense as possible and are made merely to sell. We deal in clothing that is made to wear as well as to sell. We sell the same at as small a margin as we can, consistent with a legitimate profit; in other words, we give you a dollar's worth in exchange for your dollar. It is a fact, well known in the trade, that the kind of clothing you buy from shylock clothiers possesses but little worth. They can't give you service because there is no service in them. They can't look well after you buy them, because no shoddy suit ever holds its shape and color when exposed to the sun and rain. Admitting this, and it is an undeniable fact, had you not better buy from houses of good repute, where you are certain of getting honest-made clothing at honest prices? We are recognized as one of the few clothiers in this city who have earned a reputation for just and upright dealing. Hadn't you better trade with such a house?

MOCKETT THE CLOTHIER

213-215-217 SUMMIT ST.

"DRESS GOODS."

Since the opening of the fall trade the demands for seasonable fabrics has been truly phenomenal with us. We are showing every desirable fabric in the market and are now ready to meet the requirements of our trade. A perfect wealth of materials of the newest weaves and effects.

"UNDERWEAR."

A complete line of Fall and Winter Underwear for Ladies, Misses and Children. A great profusion of Men's Wear.

"CLOAKS."

Our Cloak trade has opened with a rush. We show an entirely new line of Garments of extra quality and finish and an immense assortment to select from to satisfy the most critical taste. Special attention given to Misses' and Children's Garments.

"MILLINERY."

A great variety of the choicest new things in Fall Millinery. See our display of Pattern Hats and Bonnets.

All Goods are Warranted as Represented. Everything Marked in Plain Figures.

SEE OUR NEW SILKS — NEUHAUSEL BRO'S — SEE OUR NEW VELVETS

AUCTION ROOM ROMANCE.

Of Course It Would be Discovered in Philadelphia if Anywhere.

There is still a little of the romance of accident left in the auction-room. At a recent sale in Philadelphia of an autograph collection a parcel containing nine letters was bought by a Mr. Sterling, of Trenton, for 9 cents. One of the letters was in the original envelope, and it had been written October 20, 1845, by Professor Silliman, of Yale college, and posted from New Haven. It had in the corner the long-sought-for postage stamp, signed by E. A. Mitchell, postmaster.

This stamp is the rarest in all the Americana. Offers of $1,000 and $1,500 were promptly made. In 1871 a cut stamp of the New Haven postoffice was discovered by William Brown. This cut stamp hitherto has been the only one known to be in existence, and its quoted value in the catalogue is $500. The stamp on the envelope sent by Prof. Silliman is on the original envelope, and there can be no question of its authenticity.

Forty-seven years ago, when E. A. Mitchell was postmaster at New Haven, he issued stamps, and they were used by the people of New Haven. But these are the only two specimens of the originals known to be in existence. Years after, when philately had made some progress, Mr. Mitchell had some stamps struck in the regular way. These, of course, were not originals. They were what are now technically known as reprints but these reprints are worth from $50 to $75 each.

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

Office, 707 Jefferson St

Money Loaned.

(on Real Estate Only.)

Direct to borrower, on improved city or farm property anywhere in North Western Ohio, at 6, 6½ and 7 per cent, according to amounts. No insurance connected with on loans.

F. G. Thomson & Co.,
Mortgage Loans,
313 Superior Street. Toledo, Ohio.

The silky little King Charles spaniel is an expensive luxury, because puppies a month old easily fetch $50 apiece, and when half grown $100.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Buy your Fall Boots at
TANNER'S.

We have the best line of gent's fine Shoes at $3 ever shown in Toledo at
TANNER'S.

Our line of $2 ladies' heel or spring heel Shoes are beauties. See them at
TANNER'S.

Gray hair darkened by Hays' Hair Health. Don't stain skin or linen. Druggists, 50c.

Tanner can please you in Footwear at 607 Summit street.

Buy your Fall Shoes at
TANNER'S.

BARGMAN'S SPARKLERS.

Don't buy Diamonds, Watches, Silverware or Jewelry of any kind until you have visited BARGMAN,
Corner Summit and Cherry sts.

Buy your Rubbers at
TANNER'S.

A new line of warm lined Shoes and Slippers just received at
TANNER'S.

An old Mexican bit from a bridle, thickly covered with heavy silver ornaments, was recently dug up at Elgin, Tex.

Pages 9 to 16.

THE TOLEDO BEE

Pages 9 to 16.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

OH, WANNY!

Can't You Answer a Civil Question?

Instead of Beating Around the Bush?

The Postmaster-General and His Hymn Book.

How the Book Was Boomed Through the Mails.

Wanamaker Refuses to Discuss the Matter—His Standing As An Amateur Politician.

Washington, Oct. 1.—I called on Postmaster General Wanamaker this morning and asked him concerning the book "Living Hymns, a Basket of Song Gems," by Hon. John Wanamaker. This book, which is a collection of gospel hymns, is published by John K. Hood, who also publishes a series of juvenile Sunday school books. To secure a large circulation for Mr. Wanamaker's book, Mr. Hood has sent circulars to postmasters throughout the country expressing the belief that "every postmaster in the country should take a personal interest in its introduction and that many will take an agency for it in their own town or township."

The circular offers the postmaster an agency and asks him, if not able to take the agency himself, to name suitable persons for agents. It also promises a free copy to the postmaster when an agent recommended by him shall have sold $25 worth of the "Living Hymns."

It was especially with reference to this circular that I questioned the postmaster general. The New York World printed it in extenso last Saturday. Mr. Wanamaker said he had seen the New York World dispatch on the subject. "But we have no knowledge there of any such an irregularity." He added: "We know nothing about it whatever, and have nothing to do with it."

"Then I understand, Mr. Wanamaker, that this circular is simply the unauthorized work of your publisher, Mr. Hood?"

"He is not our publisher; we have no publisher, and I don't want to be interviewed on the subject. The book is a private matter. Any man may write a book if he wants to."

"Can you say anything about how you came to make this collection of hymns and songs?"

"No; I have nothing to say on the subject."

"Did you write the book in connection with your Sunday school work in Philadelphia?" I asked.

"I don't want to be interviewed. Any man, as I say, has a right to write a book if he wants to."

"Certainly. All concede that. This publication then"—

"All I have to say is that we have no interest whatever in the publication."

This ended the conversation.

I asked an official who has excellent opportunities for knowing intimately the ins and outs of this administration, how Wanamaker is regarded by his fellow cabinet officers and by the president.

"There are two ways in which they regard him," said he. "First, as the administrator of a governmental department; in this respect they respect his executive ability, his industry and in a general way his success. He has conducted his department ably, though not without mistakes. His postal telegraph scheme, which he has insisted on pushing, has not proved popular, and in the mail subsidy matter the president has had to interfere, and in some other matters. Of course, what the president says decides in all the departments, and he takes a hand in all of them on occasion. The second aspect in which his fellow cabinet officers regard him, is as a politician. Every other officer in the cabinet, from the president down, is a professional politician. Wanamaker isn't, not by any means. In that respect he is like an amateur in a professional base ball nine. His fellow cabinet officers regard him all the political matters much as the other eight in that professional base ball nine would look upon that amateur among them."

"Is there any feeling of impatience with him? Does the president look upon him as a load upon his administration?"

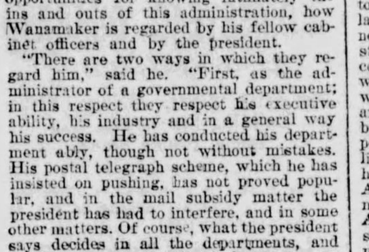
"No, because he has conducted his department in the main successfully thus far, still they have a sort of feeling of nervousness concerning him, because they don't know what minute he may make some political blunder which would be impossible to a professional politician."

WOMEN POLITICIANS.

Two Ladies Who Are Able to Hold Their Own in Wyoming.

Mrs. I. N. Bard recently had a narrow escape from being the democratic candidate for governor of Wyoming, and Mrs. Hamilton, of Uinta, received the complimentary vote of her own county. Mrs. Hamilton has not taken an active part in politics, though always voting, but Mrs. Bard started in with the first women voters in 1869 and has stuck to it at the polls, in caucus and convention.

She is a native of Utica, N. Y., and went to Wyoming with her husband in 1868, when they "took up land and set up a ranch" about 30 miles north of Cheyenne, on the old Deadwood and Black Hills route. Her husband has always been



Mrs. Bard. Mrs. Hamilton.

a stalwart republican an dshe an unswerving democrat.

She has been a school trustee for many years in her district, but has never held a political office. At the Laramie county convention, to which she was a delegate, she was unanimously elected a delegate to the state convention at Rock Spring, the remainder of the delegation consisting of 15 men.

There was a triangular contest in the convention, and 39 ballot were cast before a candidate for governor was named. On the 36th ballot, to vary the monotony, a gallant delegate nominated Mrs. Bard for governor. There was great applause, and county after county cast solid votes for her. Forty-eight votes only were required to elect, and it was suddenly discovered that of this number Mrs. Bard had 36. There was a hurried consultation and the rest of the delegates united on a man, much to the relief of Mrs. Bard.

HEINRICH HUDSON'S SHIP.

A Picture of the Historic Vessel Secured for the World's Fair.

An authentic picture of the vessel Half Moon, in which Henry Hudson, the English navigator, discovered New York bay and the Hudson river in 1609 while in the employ of the Dutch East India company, has been secured by World's Fair Commissioner John Boyd Thacher, of the New

Henry Hudson's Ship.

York state managers. As Henry Hudson is to be New York's patron saint, and as a statue of him will be placed inside or in front of the New York state building on the fair grounds, it is the plan of the commissioners to have several scenes in the life of the intrepid commander painted upon the interior walls of the state building. One of the these scenes will be of the vessel Half Moon, as it is represented in the old wood cut, off the Highlands in the Hudson river.

ILLITERATE IMMIGRANTS

Keep Them Out of This Country.

The Worst Class Come From Italy.

By Applying the Educational Test, Undesirable Foreigners Would Be Left at Home and the Country Would Be Benefited.

Washington, Oct. 1.—"It's an ill wind that blows no good," mused the superintendent of immigration while I sat in his office talking about the cholera, "and if this visitation of the Asiatic plague prompts congressmen to the discharge of their duty I shall not consider the visitation an expensive price to pay."

"And by the discharge of their duty you mean—"

"The passage of immigration laws which will, in future, enable us to prevent the entrance of undesirable, yes, dangerous, foreigners into our country. We should not be surprised that cholera has visited us. How can it be surprising to anyone who will stop to think that we are now admitting to our country the most undesirable natives of the most undesirable parts of the old world!"

"How would you distinguish the immigrants who are desirable from those who are not?"

"By applying the educational test. I should pass a law forbidding every immigrant over sixteen years of age and unable to read and write his own name in his own language to enter this country. There is no reason why foreigners, too ignorant to stand that test, should be permitted to come here and enjoy all the privileges which this country affords; no reason whatever. The chance of their becoming an expense to the country is much greater because of their ignorance, and, moreover, people who have had no time to obtain that little education can hardly be said to have had enough time to keep themselves clean. And you know that where the people are not clean they are not apt to be healthy. And is there any American who will stand up and say that he is in favor of admitting to this country, with the right to brush by him and his family on the street, unclean and unhealthy foreigners?"

"What foreigners would be the most affected by the educational test?"

Where the Illiterate Come From.

"Those foreigners whose percentage of illiteracy is largest. For instance, of the six countries which send to us the largest number of immigrants the percentage of Germany and Scandinavia is the lowest, being but 4 per cent. of the population; while the illiteracy of the lower part of Italy is the highest, being 80 per cent. of the population. The percentage in England is 9 per cent. of the population; in Ireland, 16; in northern Italy, 50, and among the Slav, Hungarian and Pole provinces of Austria, 60 per cent. You see what countries would suffer most and how much we should benefit through the operation of such a law."

"Do you believe that congress will pass such a law?"

"I am not very sanguine of it. I framed a bill during the last session embodying the educational test; but though the members of the committee acknowledged the desirability of such a law and the need of it, I noticed that the clause did not get through the committee. You see it is just this way. A member of congress wants to get a re-election. Now suppose he votes for such a bill, and suppose he has among his constituents a large number of Italian-Americans from lower Italy. Well, his opponent will see that every one of them is informed of the fact that the member seeking re-election voted against the new citizens' brothers who are still in the old country. And the member is pictured as a conspicuous example of the enemy of the immigrant or rather would-be immigrant. And it is not hard to appreciate the fact that such a manner of campaign reasoning would result in the loss of a number of Italian-American votes."

"Hence the member's diffidence on the floor of the house?"

"Exactly. I don't offer this explanation as an excuse, but merely as a reason."

Public Opinion Must Be Aroused.

"Will that reason, think you, serve to forever check the passage of a desirable immigration law?"

"It will probably do so until public opinion is aroused to such a pitch as to make it unsafe for and member of congress to ignore it. When that is the case a bill satisfactory to the public will be passed; but I am afraid not until then. Whether this cholera scare will generate and maintain such a public demand I can't say. It certainly ought to do so; for the lesson is plain and easy to learn."

"But the great difficulty is that the American people seem to forget a danger after it has passed and to think that it will never be encountered again. Had the bill I framed passed last session I do not think there would have been any cholera in this country now. But the bill may pass next session, and if it does I shall not, I repeat, regard the present visitation too great a price to pay for it."

Miss Annie Shepard Spooner, a girl of 18, has published "Around the Lamp," a monthly paper for young people, for three years at her home in Hinsdale, N. H. She has always had a wish to edit a paper, and is much interested in her work. She sets her own type, solicits her own advertisements, and is said to have 4,000 subscribers.

LETTER CARRIER'S WORK

Methods of the Men Who Handle Mail.

They Have to Travel Many Miles.

Mistakes and Negligence of Letter Writers Cause Much Inconvenience — Some Points to Remember.

The letter-carrier's day begins early—earlier than the average—and when other citizens are wrapt in rosy dreams the carrier is up and preparing for duty.

Every carrier on delivery duty must report at the office at 6 a. m. for work. If he is not there at that hour a substitute is put in his place immediately and he is for that day at least, officially dead.

Prior to 5 a. m. the postoffice is, comparatively speaking, as silent as the tomb. No sound is heard except the noise of the clerks' stamps as they "back" letters and cancel stamps upon them, and the subdued conversation of the busy "fliers" as they file up the letters to the various districts in which the persons to whom they are directed reside.

These clerks flit here and there like automatons, dancing up and down behind their set of cases, throwing letters in the pigeon-holes with the quick, certain aim of practiced experts.

About 5 o'clock the first of the carriers arrive. A few come down at that hour who work the "heavies" of the "business districts," or those located in the great throbbing heart of the city.

In the postoffice parlance the "heavy" districts are those for which a great amount of mail is received.

These carriers come down of their own free will to arrange their mail, in order that they may be able to get out in time—that is when the bell taps for them to leave the office.

From 5 o'clock to 6 the carriers come trooping in one by one, and often in parties.

They all give in their numbers to the time keepers, one of whom is always on duty. Each carrier sings out his number as he comes in.

As 6 o'clock nears, the crowd increases. In they come in a hurry—the more hurried as the hand of the clock nears the important hour. Sometimes a number rush in breathless, just as the hour is striking, sweating and anxious. There is usually a victim or two. It is rare that any day passes without its delinquent.

The books are then looked over, the absentees noted, and a substitute put on for every regular carrier absent, for every district must be served daily.

An ample number of substitutes are always on hand. These substitutes must report like their regular brethren. They stand around the time keeper's desk like hawks, awaiting the opportunity to make a day and exulting over the misfortunes of the late comers especially.

By the time the men have all arrived, the din is terrific. There is a hurrying and a scurrying of men to and fro, and a babel of tongues and what seems to be an inextricable confusion. This is not so, however, as every man knows his duty. The first step of the carrier is to go to his desk and prepare to "set up" his mail.

He then repairs to the seven sets of cases in which the clerks have been filing his mail, and takes from the pigeonhole or "box" devoted to his district, one of which is set apart in each of the cases, the mail filed to him.

Each box is labelled with a name on a neat tag something like this: "Brown, 132," or "Smith, 76."

These cases are arranged in the form of a hollow square, three sides of which are occupied by the cases. In the interior of this square the clerks work. An aisle way on the outside of this square is set apart for the carriers.

Sometimes the carrier is unable, if his district is an unusually heavy one, to carry all the mail that has been filed to him. Carriers have been known to have several thousand letters filed to them during one night. Of course this only occurs in a business district.

Having taken his mail out of the boxes, he takes it to his desk and proceeds to set it up in the best manner for its delivery. He arranges his "blocks," which are generally heavy paper weights with a bevelled inner surface, and files in between them, one by one, the letters.

The letters he files, taking the starting point on his district, and filing from house to house in regular order as he goes.

The work must be done rapidly and correctly. The carrier must also keep a wary eye open for the mistakes of the clerks, which are often many. He cannot afford to accept a letter for the "Smith Manufacturing company," and file it up to "The Smith company," for instance. Of these little things he must be observant as he goes along.

In filing he must throw aside letters belonging to persons that are dead or that have removed; firms that have gone out of business and parties that are out of the city. He must also throw aside letters that are not at houses on his district, of which fact he, of course, must be positive, correct the mistakes of the clerks in filing and hand over to other districts letters belonging to them that are filed to him. He must sacrifice everything to the purpose of avoiding delay.

His letters being filed up in rows, he then makes a visit to the paper boxes, where he finds in a box set aside for him in a huge circular paper case the papers, magazines and bundles that have come in for him during the night.

These papers in some districts come in by the hundred daily, and are of every conceivable character. Bustles, corsets, samples of every kind from a horse-shoe nail to a feather duster are among some of the articles he gets out of his paper boxes. Samples of flour, wheat, specimen boxes and bottles of drugs and medicines are also frequent. The papers and bundles are taken to his desk.

The papers are filed up in similar manner to the letters, the same order being observed.

They are then strapped together with huge straps. The bundles are also assorted in convenient piles.

Having fixed up his mail the carrier then takes his "transfer book," a ledger that every carrier working a delivery district must keep, in which is entered in alphabetical order the names of every person or firm that has left his district for good.

The old and new addresses are entered in this book. It is the duty of every carrier to secure, as far as he can, the new address of every person or firm leaving his district, whether they are to leave the city or not, and to enter the same in that book. This system is observed to secure rapid transit of all mail.

"Not at" letters are stamped with a stamp each carrier has for the purpose with the number of his district on it, and thrown into what is known as the "not at" box.

Unknown letters are marked accordingly. Letters that come opened in the mail must be taken to the superintendent's clerk, stamped and sealed with an official stamp provided by the government for that purpose.

The amount of negligence shown by the employes of large business houses and by the heads of large concerns, particularly in regard to such matters, is amazing. It is no uncommon thing for letters containing checks for large amounts, and sometimes money, to be thrown into the letter box without having been sealed.

A carrier in every case is required to have the letter resealed in order to protect the government and himself also. Letters are often found sent out by large firms in this city addressed and stamped without anything in them.

They are taken back when possible to some of the business houses, and only the presence of the envelope in its unsealed condition would convince the clerk, bookkeeper or business man, as the case might be, that he had been guilty of anything so stupid.

Letters that are overweight, on which additional postage has been placed, or letters on which addressors have forgotten to place stamps, are also objects of attention to carriers. Such letters are in charge of a clerk selected for the purpose.

An official due-stamp is placed on them by this official, covering the amount due. The carrier must pay to this official the amount of postage due out of his own pocket and collect it the best he can from the people to whom such letters are addressed.

The way in which people of intelligence regard this stamp business is remarkable.

It is a standing joke among the carriers in regard to letters of this nature that the larger and more important the business house the greater the propensity to forget to stamp its letters.

On the outside districts—that is, what is known as the residence districts—the carriers are required to deliver registered letters.

One of the most responsible duties of the carrier is the delivery of this kind of mail, which is, of course, invariably valuable. The carrier receipts for every letter or package he receives, and is required to show a receipt in return for the delivery of every registered letter or package he delivers, or to return the same to the clerk if it is undeliverable.

These duties having been attended to in the limited space of time allowed to the carrier in the morning, he is supposed to be in readiness to leave the office at 7:15 o'clock to go out on his district. At the tap of the superintendent's bell the line is formed, and the men, after once more visiting their boxes in the cases, leave the office.—Baltimore News.

TOMMY IS A LOCAL NUISANCE.

So When the Parrot Ate Matches and Swore They Blamed Him.

There is a small boy up in Harlem who by somewhat mischievous practice has acquired the reputation of local nuisance. When an evil occurs to disturb the nighborhood's peace of mind it is accordingly laid on "that boy." It will do to call the disturbing youngster Tommy Smith. That isn't his name, but there is no reason why Tommy's actions should be his family's notoriety. In the same street with Tommy there is a deserving old lady who has as her sole companion an aged parrot of talkative disposition. Until the advent of the mischievous scion of the Smith family Polly was a sanctimonious and self-respecting bird. He was a living index of the old lady's character, and at proper intervals warmed her heart by croaking select quotations from the Scriptural writings, acquired by intimate association with sanctimonious persons. But one day there came a change.

After uttering a series of spiritual admonitions he let forth a flood of accomplished profanity that would put to shame the most patient efforts of a Mississippi deckhand. When the ancient lady had recovered from the agonizing shock of Polly's fall from grace she put that blasphemous bird in her darkest closet and prayed for him and Tommy Smith, his destroyer. A week after, when Polly had foresworn his bursts of profanity and seemed once more a decent bird, she took him from the closet and put him in the [illegible] window. Polly cackled softly at the welcome change, and murmured such scriptural quotations as brought warmth again to his mistress's heart. That ancient lady, after listening with pleasure to those evidences of his reformation, began her household duties. But her peace was of short duration. She was singing softly at her work when peace and quiet were rudely disturbed by a torrent of profanity and mucous shrieks that she knew could come from Polly only. The odor of burning feathers, like an incense smouldering at some heathenish orgy, came floating into the room, and rushing to Polly's cage she beheld her pet a burned and blackened caricature of his former self. Standing in the street was a group of freightened children.

"Who did this?" she gasped.

"Tommy Smith," answered a red-haired boy; "he gave der parrit matches to eat."

"Yes, yes," shrieked the old lady, "he's ruined Polly in soul and now he's trying to ruin him in flesh!"

Snatching the cage containing the still blaspheming parrot she rushed up the steps of the Smith domicile and gave the bell a vicious yank. Tommy's mother opened the door.

"Here, here," the old lady almost yelled, "see what that imp of a boy has done to my parrot!"

"My boy?" stammered Tommy's mother. "My boy; why, Tommy's been in the country for three weeks!"—N. Y. World.

UNFORTUNATE EXPERIMENT.

Mrs. Delaunay Fined for Trying to Solve a Much-Vexed Problem.

London, Oct. 1.—American women will sympathize heartily with Mrs. Delaunay, whose difficulties, growing out of the servant girl problem, led to her appearance as a defendant in the Bow street police court the other day. Mrs. Delaunay has been driven to despair by the delinquencies of her kitchen maids. She tried a risky experience. She installed a boy of 16 years in her kitchen in the capacity of dishwasher, stover polisher, potato parer and waiter. She argued that he could hardly be more destructive than the average scullery maid, and that with training he might become a most satisfactory servant, and then the style when he put on a page's jacket and tended the door!

Unfortunately it is of little purpose to send the result of the experiment to an anxious nation of American housewives. The sequel in this case could not happen to them. Mrs. Delaunay was summoned to court charged with hiring a male servant without taking out a license, as required by the excise law, at a cost of 15s per annum. She was compelled to pay a fine of 30s. One is moved to ponder whether, after all, the American tariff has not advantages as a source of national revenue over the English system, which imposes a tax for wearing a seal ring, for hiring a boy, for drawing a check, for receiving a bill, etc.

A MASCOT JEWEL

Wear Your Natal Stone for Good Luck.

Fad-loving girls have been brushed with the wing of superstition in their Oriental belief that the natal stone is endowed with good luck, and, thanks to this belief, the beautiful opal is being restored to modern favor. Every month has an especial gem as its good-luck stone. Thus the garnet for January, the amethyst for February, and so on. October claims the opal, and the maid born in this month, if she wants to be chic, must wear the opal as her mascot. In this way all her garnitures must be of this jewel.

She must never be without this jewel some where on her person, and if there is to be any question of necklets, bracelets, rings, jewel hair combs, this is the jewel which she must be sure that the opal is on hand, says the Philadelphia Record.

One bright woman claims that the wearing of her natal stone has been the sole cause of her good fortune, and she advises her friends, if they wish to walk through life on a flowery-strewn path, to cling to their birthday gem in preference to any other.

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

He Will Tell Us How to Vote to Save Our Lives.

WHAT PEARY FOUND.

He Insists He Found Greenland's North Ice Cape.

His Priceless Collection of Flora and Fauna to Be Placed on Exhibition At Once.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—The priceless collection of flora and fauna that Lieutenant Peary and his party amassed in Greenland was removed in five large drays to the Academy of Natural Sciences, where it will be formally opened and inspected by the United States customs officials. Lieutenant Peary is still in the city awaiting his mother, who will join him at the Lafayette hotel, but the explorer's wife left this morning on an early train for Washington. The explorer thus summarized his trip at the Academy of Natural Sciences:

"I have determined absolutely the limit of the northern Greenland ice cap and the northern extension of the mainland. I have shown that the lands north of Victoria Inlet are detached masses, similar to those of Greenland's southern extremity. I have amassed a complete collection of the flora and fauna of the country I traversed, and I have made a complete survey of Englefield Gulf."

What little could be learned of the missing Verhoeff goes to verify his sister's belief in his life and safety. He is said to have been an unusually intelligent and vigorous young man, with a marvelous capacity for enduring the cold. He was wont to wander about on the coldest days, when his companions were completely lost in furs, clad in only ordinary clothes. He would often undress and plunge into the pools that lay between the ice masses, swimming about in water that was freezing white he swam. He seemed determined to become as thoroughly inured to the climate as the natives themselves. He would sleep with the brown-skinned Esquimaux in their huts.

KING BEHANZIN'S VISIT.

He Promises to Visit Chicago, But Nothing Said About His Amazonian Wives.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—According to the new world's fair maps, a space upon the midway plaisance is to be devoted to the erection of a Dahomeyan village, a faithful reproduction in miniature of Abomey, the capital of that strange land. King Behanzin, the celebrated war chief of the nation, has signified his intention of coming here in person, and will hasten across the sea as soon as his difficulties with France are adjusted.

The king will bring many rare products—ivory, gold, palm oil, three-tailed monkeys, and other curiosities. But there is a string tied to the king's promise to come. He wants to set up his fetich temple, same as at home, and have human sacrifices three times a week and twice on Sundays, and this has been taken under advisement.

The deeds of this doughty king and his terrible cannibalistic Amazons are known throughout the world, and the awful massacres of Abomey, where the king holds forth, have made the entire world shudder and protest.

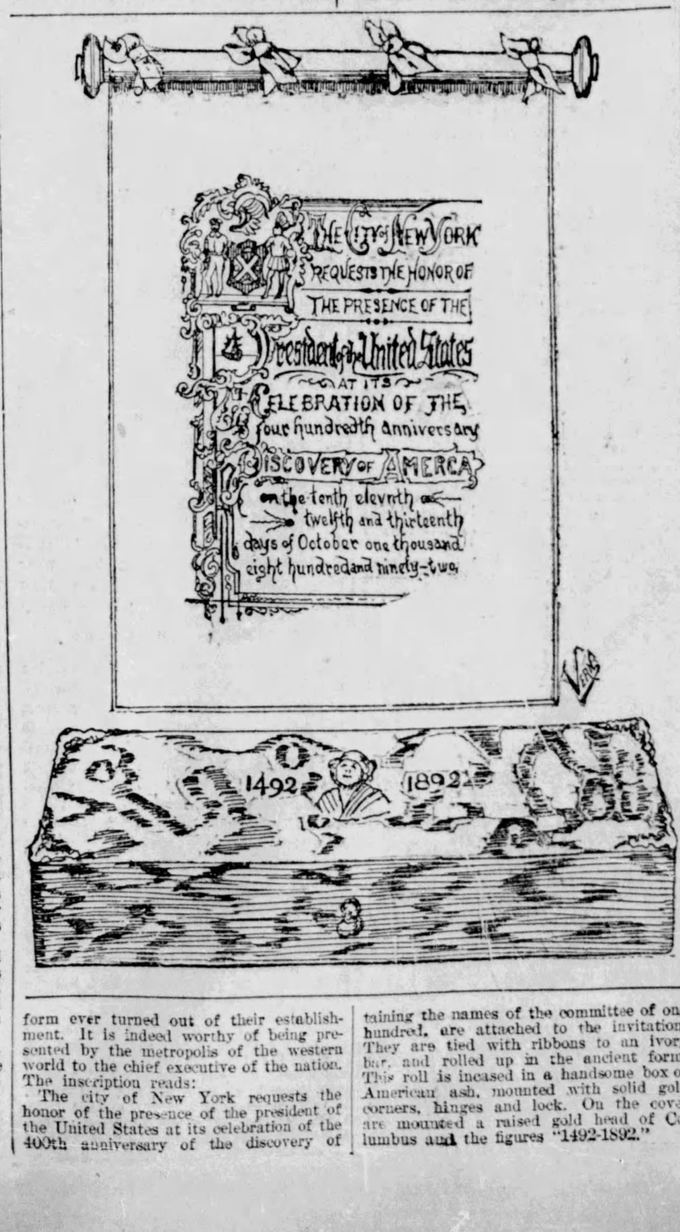
And now, having achieved great things, King Behanzin proposes to see the world and be seen. So, if all goes well on the equator, the king and his cannibals will come over bag and baggage (the baggage of a Dahomeyan consists of a string of beads and three spears), and take up habitation on the midway plaisance. Here the royal court will be assembled, and here the wild scenes of the ivory coast will be renewed and repeated in the presence of an admiring multitude.

The great Austrian millionaire, Maurice Hirsch, lives in true baronial style in his castle on the Danube, in Moravia. There is a drawbridge, portcullis, and all the medieval accessories of a once impregnable fortress. Here the baron hunts and shoots to his heart's content, but he is very fond of his billiard-room, which contains every conceivable game of chance or skill. Mme. Hirsch, who speaks four languages fluently, is a noted hostess, and the baron's hospitality is unbounded.

THE PRESIDENT'S INVITATION.

An Artistically Illuminated Parchment Made by Tiffany & Co.

The invitation sent to Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, by the committee of one hundred to be present at New York's celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America was made by Tiffany & Co., and is probably the handsomest example of richly ornamented scroll work in this



form ever turned out of their establishment. It is indeed worthy of being presented by the metropolis of the western world to the chief executive of the nation. The inscription reads:

The city of New York requests the honor of the presence of the president of the United States at its celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America on October 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1892.

The invitation is illuminated on parchment, 18x12 inches, and is a most beautiful piece of harmonious coloring. It is much after the character of the finest work of the monks of the Middle Ages. Above the inscription is the coat-of-arms of the city of New York. The first letter of the word "President" is a beautiful piece of coloring, extending down the entire length of the inscription. Within the loop of the letter "P" is a perfect miniature representation of the Santa Maria, Columbus' flagship, out at sea, with others of his fleet in the distance.

A number of leaves in parchment, containing the names of the committee of one hundred, are attached to the invitation. They are tied with ribbons to an ivory bar, and rolled up in the ancient form. This roll is incased in a handsome box of American ash, mounted with solid gold corners, hinges and lock. On the cover are mounted a raised gold head of Columbus and the figures "1492-1892."

SPEAKING OF COMETS,

Professor Foster Presents Some Interesting Facts,

With Theories and Speculation on Their Formation.

Points on a Number of Famous Comets—Weather Forecasts for a Few Weeks to Come.

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St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 1.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from October 1st to 5th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about October 5th, cross the western mountains by the close of October 6th, the great central valleys from 7th to 9th and the eastern states about the 10th.

This disturbance will be of average dimensions and will be at its greatest force on the Pacific coast and in the western mountains on the 5th and 6th, while the storm preceding it will be at its greatest force in the eastern states at the same time.

The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 8th, the great central valleys about the 10th and the eastern states about the 12th.

About Comets.

In discussing collisions of comets with our earth it is necessary to refer to the history and general chargeteristics of these strange visitors.

The length of a good large comet's tail is seldom less than 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 miles, and frequently reaches from 30,000,000 to 500,000,000 miles. In many cases it has been known to extend 100,000,000 miles, and at the end to be several million miles across. The great comet of 1882 had a tail more than 100,000,000 miles long, about 200,000 miles in diameter at the comet's head and a diamter of 10,000,000 miles out at the end.

The tails of comets are formed by the gas on the side nearest the sun escaping and going around the comet and away. For this reason a tail is a hollow conoid and the center naturally looks fainter than the edges. The ordinary form of tail is of a hydrocarbon nature, and the spectrum, when examined with a spectroscope, is similar to that of ofhcant gas, which is practically about the same thing as common burning gas. Then there is the hydrogen tail, straight and long and slender, and the iron tail, which is the shortest and stubbiest of the three.

The exact nature of a comet is not as yet fully known, but in a general way it is supposed to be composed of a swarm of solid particles of an unknown size and widely separated. Each particle carries with it an envelope of hydrocarbon gas, which gaslight is produced either by electrical discharges between the particles or by some other light, evolving action due to the sun's influence. This is before the comet puts forth a tail, which is done only as it approaches the sun. The interesting process of putting forth a tail is due to the action of the sun, which warms up and liberates the gas on that side of the comet nearest to it. The liberated gas is supposed to be electrified by the sun, and the electricity in the sun repels the gas and drives it off into space in an opposite or nearly opposite direction, allowing for the movement of the comet in its orbit.

Of the comets that have been drawn into our solar system, it is known that Saturn has captured two, Uranus three, Neptune six and Jupiter some sixteen. Sometimes a comet separates or splits into two parts. Such was the case with Biela's comet, discovered in 1826, a comet whose orbit comes near that of the earth. On its return in 1846 it had divided into two parts, which parts traveled along side by side for more than four months, being about 160,000 miles apart. On the comet's next return, in 1852, both parts were seen, but they were 1,500,000 miles asunder.

The comet of 1680 has a period of 575 years and will be looked for about 2255. History says it appeared in A. D. 1106, 531 and 44 B. C. This comet will probably strike the earth sometime in the future. Upon this subject, Dr. Halley, the great astronomer, says: "This comet came within 440,000 miles of the orbit of the earth and had the earth then been in that part of its orbit, their mutual gravitation must have caused a change in the plane of the earth's orbit and in the length of our year, and if so large a body, with so rapid a motion were to strike the earth, a thing by no means impossible, the shock might reduce the beautiful frame of our earth to its original chaos."

Speaking of this 1680 comet, Dr. Dick says: "Prof. Whiston attributed the universal deluge in the time of Noah to this comet. His opinion was that the earth passing through the atmosphere of the comet, attracted from it a great part of the water that caused the flood." This comet passed within 146,000 miles of the sun, moved about 1,000,000 miles an hour, and at its greatest distance, was thirteen billion miles from the sun."

Lexell's comet was caught by Jupiter, its orbit changed, and its course so altered thereby, that it never returned. Sir David Brewster says its nebulous mass must have been caught by Ceres and Pallas, two small planets, thereby giving to them their immense atmospheres.

The comet of 1811 had a tail 100,000,000 miles in length, extending over more than the distance from the sun to the earth, and about 15,000,000 miles in breadth. Its nucleus, or more solid parts of its body, was 50,000 miles in diameter, or about six times the diameter of the earth. Its coma, or that part of it which closely enveloped its nucleus and might be called its atmosphere, was larger than the sun, or about 1,000,000 miles in diameter. It makes a revolution around the sun about every 3,000 years.

As the comet approaches the sun, its nucleus grows smaller, its envelope larger, and its tail longer, and the reverse of this is true as the comet recedes from the sun. My theory is that friction with the elements surrounding the sun causes the volatile elements of the comet to expand as the comet nears the sun, thereby lessening the nucleus and enlarging the envelope.

ONE'S OWN BED.

When a Man's Over Forty No Other Will Suit Him.

"It's funny, when a man gets to be over 40, how he always longs for his own bed if he happens to be separated from it," said a returned summer sojourner at a meeting place.

"When I start toward home I always begin to give rein to my hitherto restrained desire to get home, and the main idea in my mind is to get into my own bed. It isn't because those I have been occupying nights are poor ones or because mine is superior, but there's a something unexplainable when you land your weary bones in it. Somehow it seems as if the outside world was not quite so powerful in its harassments. The sigh you heave when you pull up the sheets and put your head into the pillow is just about the same size and build you used to pump out when you were a little boy and had been fearfully homesick, away for the first time from home. You can look back to that time, and see with clear eyes at long range through time's magnifier that it was not sick for home that you were, but just heart sick for your mother, and when you was once more with her, and bedtime came, how, after you were safely tucked in between the sheets, she came with soft steps and her thin hand put up before the lamp to shade your face, and gliding up to the bedside, stood there looking down—steadfast, solicitous, wistful faces of poor work-worn mothers! Moist eyes have to see them now with memory's help."—New York Recorder.

THE BEE-HIVE CLUB

First Meeting in the Month of Falling Leaves.

The Club Has Taken No Vacation

But Some of Its Members Have—They Are Returning Full of Enthusiasm for the Winter's Work and Pleasures.

A MEMORY.

It is silent to-day in my pleasant home,
No voices of children heard—
Not even the gleam of a tiny mouse
Or trill of a bright-winged bird;
No smiling face peeps in at the door
Begging a kite or string;
It seems to me silence and stillness rest
Now upon everything.

We can have our way by the open door,
Nor trouble at children's care:
We find no playthings upon the floor,
In the hall or upon the stair:
The little hands so dimpled and white
How their touch to-day we miss.
And the lullaby and fond "good night"
That brought us the day's last kiss.

Oh mothers, be glad, with your little ones
Be tender and patient each day:
Remember the time for them soon will come
To slip from your side away;
The home will be left like the empty nest
That swings in the tree tops bare,
And you will miss from your aching breast
The touch of the golden hair.

You will find unruffled the snowy bed,
All untouched every dainty toy,
And only a dream of a golden head
To bring back your darling boy.
The little hands so dimpled and white
From your cheek you will sadly unloss,
And the lullaby, and fond "good night"
That brought us the day's last kiss.

MRS. H. B. WORCESTER.

Adrian, Michigan.

PATHWAYS THROUGH LIFE.

You say that your life is a failure,
Your future holds naught that is sweet,
That the troublous years bring little but tears,
And always, always defeat.

Mistakes—aye, sins you call them—
May cover your past like a pall,
But the soul that is strong to outlive its wrong
Is the bravest soul of all

You long to go forth to the battle,
But your feet are fettered quite;
Remember, who serve in the corps of reserve
May be able as those who fight.

You chafe to enter the races
For pleasure and gold and fame;
Yet many who win 'mid the plaudits din
Find the prize but an empty name.

The toil that is yours seems fruitless,
Your days are dreary and long,
But the lowliest duty may grow with beauty
When wrought with a cheerful song.

The world's best sweets are denied you,
You have tasted earth's cup of woe;
But who suffers to give that others may live
Has the noblest life, I trow.

Oh, let us, my friend, do bravely
The work that to us is given,
And smile in belief that what causes us grief
May keep us the closer to Heaven.

The pathways we traverse are many,
And some are by barrenest strand;
But with vision grown wide we shall wonder we sighed,
For they led to the Beautiful Land.

—Emma C. Dowd.

INFORMATION WANTED.

In my article on Inventive Genius read at the Club meeting last week, I asserted that women were progressive, and that while there is a large class who will cling while life lasts to the old-fashioned and arduous methods of doing household work, there are many more who will gladly avail themselves of inventions that will lighten their labors and give them more time for culture and mental development. And if there are any who doubt or deny this assertion, let them call at the Club headquarters and read the letters Dorris has received this week, asking for more information in regard to the different labor-saving inventions mentioned, where they can be obtained, etc.

Mrs. J. R., Toledo, writes:

I just finished reading your interesting article in the Bee on "Inventive Genius," and hasten to ask you where I can procure these wonderful inventions you write about. Especially am I interested in the "bread-making machine," as I help meet the family expenses by "bread baking" and have wondered, when my back was ready to break, whether such an invention was not in existence. The flat-iron affair, too, I should like to know about, for, as you truthfully say, miles are walked in changing irons.

Mrs. M. B. writes to know where she can obtain that wonderful material for mending. She has all the mending to do for a large family, besides performing the office of cook and laundress, and her mending must be done in her "leisure" hours.

That is, she must mend, darn and patch, after her heavier work is done, in the afternoon or evening, taking up time that she would gladly devote to reading and music.

There are several others, all in the same line, and the information required will be given as soon as possible.

Each letter will be answered, giving place of manufacture, or sale, and if possible, price of the different articles named, but for fear there may be some delay about obtaining all the information desired, I take this opportunity of acknowledging the letters received, and thanking the writers for the interest shown.

And now, as a sort of postscript, I want to tell you about a wonderful machine that I had the pleasure of examining, while visiting in a sister city this week.

It is a dishwashing machine, an invention that will save hours of disagreeable work 365 days in the year.

It seems to me the most wonderful invention for saving time and labor.

You don't sweep, dust, mend, iron or bake, three times a day every day in the year, but you do wash dishes, and a machine that will wash one hundred or more pieces, according to the size of the machine, in from one minute to a minute and a half, I think you will all agree, deserves the name of Champion Labor Saver.

It cannot chip or break dishes for the reason that each piece is held in place in a simple manner. The dishes do not revolve, but remain stationary, the water being thrown over them with great force by an ingeniously contrived paddle, the dishes being placed so that they drain and dry at once. Force and heat do the work. It will wash knives, forks and spoons perfectly.

Will it "clear off" the table? sarcastically inquired a woman to whom I enthusiastically described the Champion. No, not yet, but it is expected that improvements will be made, and who knows what it will be able to do.

Now, of course you all want to know, you know, about this patent dishwasher, so in the personal letters that I am going to write you, will be found a full description of this invention, and where it can be obtained.

It shall not be my fault if you long have excuses for non-attendance at the Bee Hive Club meetings, or any others that you should attend, because, you must bake, and sweep and wash by the sweat of your brow, unassisted by any labor saver, when there are such things within reach.

Yours for the emancipation of household slaves,

DORRIS DARE.

WOMEN AND LADIES.

The lady board of managers of the world's fair only required five weeks to agree upon a badge, yet some people insist that woman is lacking in executive ability. —Editorial in Detroit Free Press.

This bit of intended irony is not in the best of taste, inasmuch as the women were first to be ready with their plans, and, in consequence, their building was the first one on the grounds to be completed, and they have led all the way along in design and execution of their various projects. When it was written that the women of the several states would design and carve panels for the large audience room, so thick and so fast the panels came in, the committee are embarrassed by their accumulated wealth and the excellence of it all. Evidently the F. P. critic hasn't kept track of the rapid march of events or he would have seen that the ancient fling, revamped, was outgrown and didn't fit.

By the way, are we not all weary of "the Lady board?" Do we not wish it had been "the women's board?" We have no lords and ladies in America, no titled persons, and the manner of speech has a silly sound to sensible people; a sort of deference we pay to old world caste which we affect to despise and disbelieve in. Some of us even criticized the idea of a separate "Women's department" for the world's fair, along with an "Indian" department and a "Negro" display, as was first proposed. The "ladies" were forgotten in the committees and programs for the dedicatory services and the work suffered a little revision to correct the omission. It will be a happy day for "the sex" when woman is allowed personal rights, individual as well as collective action, and no well meaning manager appears to draw lines of distinction about her and put up placards of information on the picket fences that solicitous mentors of the universe insist upon building. Mrs. Cady Stanton spoke advisedly when she said: "American women, like American commerce, have been protected almost out of existence. BARBARA MOSS.

THE SCRAP BASKET.

Hope awakens courage, while despondency is the last of all evils; it is the abandonment of good—the giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness.

He who in questions of right, virtue or duty sets himself above ridicule is truly great, and shall laugh in the end with truer mirth than ever he was laughed at.—Lavater.

It is well to remember that slander, like mud, dries and falls off. That to wait and be patient soothes many a pang. That all are not princes who ride with the emperor. That correction is good when administered in season. That you will never have a friend if you must have one without feelings.

Count the cooks; you will then no longer wonder at the innumerable number of human maladies.—Seneca.

When we are poor we always have very clear ideas of the duty of the rich; but when we gain money we are experts in the science of showing the poor how to behave.

Hate not. It is not worth while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill-will or hard thoughts toward anyone. What if this man has cheated you, or that woman played you false? Let it all pass. What difference will it make to you in a few years, when you go hence to the undiscovered country.

Let us be of good cheer, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never come.

One who is leaning and tottering cannot assist another to rise. He must stand firmly on his own feet if he would put forth a strong hand to lift up his falling brother. So, if we would confer the blessing of independence upon others, we must attain it for ourselves, for we shape their lives and characters not so much by what we say and do as by what we are. "Man is his own star, and the soul that can render an honest and a perfect man commands all light, all influence, all fate."

A feeling of sympathy is well enough in the heart, but there are occasions when its presence is even better shown by feeling in the pocket.—Philadelphia Times.

If you should wish to be miserable, you must think about yourself—about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay to you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends; you will be as wretched as you choose.

The idea that justice is superfluous where love reigns is a worm that has dwelt at the core of many a fair household, and many a warm friendship, and has gradually wrought in them decay and bitterness. The unfair use of power, the sharp criticism, the light banter which disparages our intellect, our capacities, our motives, the tone of distrust and suspicion, the readiness to see and magnify faults and errors—these and similar unjust thoughts, words and acts are the shadows that too often hide real affection in a gloom so thick and impenetrable that it emerges no more forever.

The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, and in not prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones—alas! are let on long leases.

THE FOREIGN BOOK CLUB.

The new Foreign Book club is probably the most unique organization in clubdom. Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, the famous woman journalist in Chicago, is its president. The club has been in existence three years. It retains the original presiding officer and members. Its origin was an accident.

Mrs. Sullivan, in her position as editorial writer on the Chicago Herald, is not the most leisurely woman in the world. It happened to be a day of unusual rush when Miss Monroe, the author of the Columbian Exposition Ode, asked Mrs. Sullivan if she had read the latest French work on "Hypnotism." The reply was, "No, but if you have read it come lunch with me and we will talk it over." This impromptu discussion proved such a treat that the idea of repeating the experiment with increased numbers and a new foreign book presented itself.

The Gibraltar upon which the majority of women's clubs founder is the injudicious selection of members. To avoid this was a matter of long and serious deliberation on the part of Mrs. Sullivan. The shrewdness of her discernment of character the eighteen women who constitute the present membership attest. Each member represents a certain marked intellectual bias, making as varied and brilliant a coterie of women as could be brought together.

The club meets fortnightly at lunch at a member's house. A new foreign book—subject ranging from the stars to Hades—is the subject of each discussion. The nature of the work is unknown to all except the president and the member who reads it. Each selects her own book. The reader takes her lunch at home, and only indulges in the first course at the hostess' table. While the lunch proceeds she reads, and debatable points evoked are discussed by all, just as the subject appeals to them at the time.

The spontaneity of thought in such a diverse gathering of strongly individualized women is often truly brilliant and a source of inspiration that finds outlet in editorials and leading magazine articles. The latest French, German, Italian and Russian works in order of interest and publication, fall in this delightful way into the lives of these busy women who otherwise might miss the pleasure. The manner and the spirit in which the New Foreign Book club is conducted makes it the long dreamed of, but rarely materialized, women's club.

FRENCH EVENING GOWN.

Very chic and novel is this combination of ivory satin and black fur. A ruffle of lace falls from the low-cut bodice, and a wide corselet of satin ends in long loops in front.

OVER OUR TEACUPS.

For fashionable teas a new fancy is perfumed butter. The little pats are made and stamped with the flowers, then wrapped in cheese cloth, placed upon a china slab covered with the flowers, others are placed on the top, and then enclosed in a tightly-covered tin box. It quickly absorbs the delicate odor, and you have rose, violet, or clover butter. Little sandwiches are made (with only the butter between), and with a cup of fragrant tea are pronounced food fit for the gods.

We Bee Hive clubites have, as a rule, little time to devote to Dame Fashion and the decrees of that old tyrant are set at defiance, quite as often from choice as ignorance. But when she occasionally designs something pretty, comfortable, and useful, she should be given credit, and attention.

The autumn coat is just now interesting every woman who intends to indulge herself in an outer garment, and the new fall coats are so pretty few can resist them, and too cheap to be called a luxury.

The selection of a new coat, however, means much. When you contemplate such a purchase, you call to mind the long, weary hours that must be spent in trying on the latest styles in fall jackets at the different dry goods stores; of past trials, when the new coat at home did not seem at all what it did in the store, and this means more coats pulled on and off, more conversation as to just what style is best adapted to certain figures, and so on.

We must be hard to please, however, if we can't find a coat to suit us among the many now on exhibition.

In the line of long garments an elaborate mantle in the surplice style is made of light terra cotta faced cloth. It hangs down long and straight to the bottom of the gown. At the side of the garment is a narrow panel of black velvet, outlined with a trimming of gilt and bronze galoon. The odd-shaped yoke is formed of gilt and bronze metallic trimming, and the same material is used to form the cuffs to the full black velvet sleeves. The straight collar is of black velvet, with black marabout feathers nestling against the neck.

A stylish three-quarter coat is called the Henry II. It is of the finest green cloth. The revers and very full sleeves are of dark green velvet. The border around the bottom of the coat and the revers and collar are edged with a narrow band of silver fox. The vest is of gold galoon.

The hats to be worn this fall are large. It matters little whether you are young or old, plain or beautiful, you must wear a large hat if you would be in the fashion.

For a dainty evening bonnet nothing is much more becoming than the Letitia capote. The soft brim is of plaited black net with an edging of jetted leaves. The raised crown is a mass of pink and white chrysanthemums and loops of soft ribbon. Three of the chrysanthemums nestle on the curls which fall over the forehead, while above them rests a bird's head in jet. Rows of jet also enrich the flowered crown. Wide pale pink ribbons tie beneath the chin.

London requires some women to act as sanitary inspectors, and in the opinion of a noted New York physician, with the help of efficient women working among the poor, epidemics might be nipped in the bud. Glasgow already has six women inspectors who are doing admirable work.

It is strange, says Alice Ives, that the women who assure you that they are not strong-minded are the very ones you would never think of accusing of strength of mind.

Cubeb—It seems very natural.
Scarely—What does?
Cubeb—To see a blooming idiot and a society bud together.—Kate Field's Washington.

He—Are you happy, now that you're married?
She—Comparatively.
He—Compared with whom?
She—Compared with my husband.

"Talk about the immensity of Chicago girls' feet," said an observant eastern young lady, who recently paid a visit to our city. "I don't think they can compare in size with those of the Toledo girls; and they all wear square-toed shoes and common-sense heels," she continued. "Well," tartly replied her Toledo friend, whose foot gear is not of the smallest, "that is the reason their feet look big. They wear shoes large enough for them." And then the conversation changed to safer topics.

AN IDEAL SLEEPING ROOM.

What shall we put into our sleeping room? Nothing that cannot be cleansed or renewed. The "ideal" sleeping room will have neither paint nor paper on its walls. The woodwork will be of hard wood, finished in oil or simply varnished. The walls should be finished in hard plaster and tinted; then they can be easily cleaned. The windows will be low and of large size, to let in all the sun and air possible. The floor will be of hard wood, oiled or varnished, and have the dust wiped up every day. There will be a fireplace, where a little fire on the hearth in cold weather will help ventilate, especially in case of sickness.

We may have rugs on our floor as cheap or costly as our purses will allow, but the less we have the better the air. The draperies at the windows will be of thin washable material, and often washed. The furniture will be light, without carvings to catch the dust. Stuffed chairs, lounges and woolen hangings will not find a place here. A set bowl, with hot and cold water, is very convenient, but not always safe, therefore leave it in the bathroom; have a portable one in the sleeping room and be on the safe side.—Good Housekeeping.

THE DOMESTIC CORNER.

SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

Breakfast.
Fruit
Boiled Rice Sugar and Cream
Dried Beef, frizzled, Saratoga Chips
Rolls Coffee

Dinner.
Cantaloupes
Baked Beef's Heart Potatoes
Buttered Beets Lima Beans
Squash
Lettuce Salad, French Dressing
Wafers Cheese
Apple Meringue
Coffee
Tea.
Creamed Sweetbreads Milk Biscuits
Crab Salad
Gingerbread Tea

'Tis not the food, but the content
That makes the table's merriment.
Where trouble serves the board, we eate
The platters there as soon as meat.
A little pipkin, with a bit
Of mutton or of veale in it,
Set on my table trouble-free,
More than a feast contenteth me.
—Herrick.

Breakfast Biscuit.

One pint of buttermilk, one-half cupful of lard, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda. Add flour enough to mix soft; mold into biscuits; they will be flaky and delicate.

Inexpensive Fruit Cake.

One-half cupful of butter, two cupfuls of flour, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, less than one-half cupful of molasses, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda in molasses to foam, one cupful of chopped raisins, a little cloves and cinnamon.

Rice Muffins.

One pint of rich milk, one quart of sifted flour, one pint of soft boiled rice, three well-beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoon of salt, one of soda and two of cream tartar. Mix sugar, salt, soda and cream of tartar with the flour and rub through the sieve; add the eggs to the milk and stir gradually into the flour; when a smooth, light batter or paste add the rice and beat thoroughly; bake 35 minutes in buttered rings in pans.

Boiled Chicken.

Cover it with boiling water; let it boil once, then draw to one side of the range and leave it to simmer an hour. Remove the scum, which will discolor the fowl if allowed to remain. The slow boiling makes it tender. When done serve with egg sauce in a sauce boat, and use the broth to make soup for dinner. The egg sauce is made as follows: Cream an ounce of butter; add to it one tablespoonful of dry flour, a salt-spoonful of salt and half a salt-spoonful of white pepper (black pepper spoils its color). Stir it briskly and add half a pint of the chicken broth. Divide an ounce of butter into little balls, roll them in flour and add them one at a time; stir constantly, and care should be exercised not to allow the sauce to brown or discolor. Chop three cold, hard-boiled eggs and add them to the sauce before serving.

Cranberry Puffs.

One pint of cranberries, one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, two eggs; add enough sweet milk to make a batter a little thicker than for cakes. Grease six or seven teacups thoroughly with butter. Fill half full, set in a steamer closely covered and steam an hour. They will come out perfect puff balls. They are spongy and absorb a great deal of sauce.

Glass Cake.—Four eggs beaten light, one glass of sugar, one glass of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; flavor with lemon or vanilla.

Sour Cream Cookies.—One cup of sour cream, one cup of sugar, small teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, flour enough to make a soft dough, flavor with lemon.

Cookies.—Two cups of sugar, three eggs, half a cup of butter, one cup of sweet cream, three teaspoons of baking powder; use only flour to roll out; flavor to taste.—Lydia K.

THE REASON WHY.

It wasn't that she didn't have sufficient education
For the ologies tripped off her tongue in every conversation;
It wasn't that in beauty or in shekels she was lacking,
For she was downright handsome and she had a million backing;
It wasn't that I didn't love her clean unto distraction,
For language of my heart's intent could not express a fraction;
It wasn't that through modesty I didn't dare confess,
For I popped the fatal question: She said "No" instead of "Yes."

A RIVAL OF WHIST.

Society people have at last discovered a substitute for progressive euchre, in progressive conversation.

The games originated in the fertile brains of two women, who, owing to their inability to "take a hand" in the prevalent pastime, invariably found themselves on the ragged edge in all village social gatherings.

One was a minister's wife, who could not play from principle; the other was constitutionally unable to learn the science of any card game. Not to be outwitted, they put their heads together and the conversational progressive party is the result.

The limit is six tables. Four persons sit at each. A daintily decorated card bearing on one side the number and on the other twelve questions is laid on each table. Four minutes' discussion of each question is allowed every guest. By the time the six tables have exchanged, every question will have been discussed by every guest. Each tables votes upon the best conversationalist and the aggregate of votes declares the victor, to whom a prize is awarded.

Imagine a clever company discussing the following questions which were propounded at a recent brilliantly successful progressive conversational party:

1. What gift, as a woman, would you prefer before all others?
2. What city is the most beautiful that you have seen?
3. Of all the works of fiction of the day, which has attracted you the most?
4. Jokes or bon-mots, which occur to you as good?
5. Ought not women to wear their best costumes to Sunday services, and if not, why not?
6. What sound in all your life has moved you most?
7. Whom do you wish elected for president?
8. Why do we prefer fast trains when we are in no haste?
9. What occupation would you prefer if compelled to seek employment?
10. What do you regard as the best way to "loaf and invite one's soul?"
11. The modern thraldom of women servants.
12. The pianoforte—do its tortures outweigh its pleasures?

THE AMERICAN MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Nothing can show more conclusively the conventional character of the American woman as depicted by the funny man than the continual recrudescence of the mother-in-law joke. There is circumstantial evidence that this joke was unknown to Adam. A moment's thought will convince you of this. But doubtless it was familiar to his immediate descendants. It is found everywhere in literature, far, far back, until literature is lost in the gulf of prehistoric time. It infests the comic papers of France, of Germany, of England, of every country that owns a comic paper. In France and Germany, however, its appearance is only sporadic. In England it is an epidemic. And the reason is that in England the mother-in-law is a serious, even a portentous reality. The cowed young husband must attempt to make light of her or he would go mad. Now, in America we have changed all this. In a sense there is no mother-in-law here. There is a gentle, kindly, whole-souled creature who passes by that name and whose relations to the husband's household are very similar. But she has none of the characteristics of the British variety. Careful biologists, indeed, would not classify her in the same group any more than they would classify the American pheasant with the English pheasant. The American mother-in-law is always on the most excellent terms with her daughter's husband. Not infrequently she forms a part of the household. And she forms a very useful part. She lights the fires, she cooks the dinners, she looks after the well-being of the son-in-law. He in turn worships her. If he is a poet he may celebrate her, as Poe did:

My mother * * *
Was but the mother of myself, but you
Are mother to the one I love so dearly
And thus are dearer than the mother I knew.

INHERENT LAZINESS.

"Indolence," says Zimmerman, the German, author of the celebrated treatise on 'Solitude,' "is the great and cardinal sin of human nature."

If this be so, we must hold that the Creator's ordinance to the first man, "In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread," was really a most merciful dispensation.

Certainly every sensible parent quickly realizes the infinite value of occupation, which is only another name for work.

"Give Tommy something to do, Jane!" cries the irritable husband, who is trying to write a letter while his first-born is clinging around his knees; "and keep him out of mischief."

Yes, labor and industry are blessings, and idleness is, of all things, the greatest curse.

It is hardly too much to say that no idle man or woman, boy or girl, can be pure-minded and honest.

"Other men are tempted by Satan," says the ancient Spanish proverb; "but the idle man positively tempts the devil."

This is precisely the same idea that good Dr. Isaac Watts, the Nonconformist hymnologist, embodied in the lines of the children's hymn which asserts that:

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do."

which is perfectly true.

Now and then one meets with an exceptional case, in which energy seems to have been entirely omitted in the moral "make up" of the individual; but human beings totally devoid of this element of worldly success are about as rare as brawnless living skeletons.

Given a single spark of energy, it may be increased and utilized by cultivation, just as an insignificant amount of muscle may be developed and invigorated by proper exercise.

When other means fail, the sharp spur of necessity will sometimes rouse the indolent from their apathy and drive them ahead.

The parent who has tried "moral suasion" in vain upon a slow-going, effortless son, should place him in a position where he must either labor or suffer. When it depends upon himself whether a man shall "sink or swim, survive or perish," in nine cases out of ten he will strike out and swim.

If there is a particle of the motive principle in the human drone, privation is pretty sure to render it active. The individuals who are dead to all the noblest incentives to exertion should be subjected to the penal rule of the primal ordinance—"He that will not work, neither shall he eat."

The terrapin, or American land tortoise, is by nature a very slow traveler; but if you put a live coal on his back he will make remarkably good time for a cold-blooded reptile, and a "lazy-bones" youth may generally be induced to bestir himself with alacrity by some analogous fervent appeal to his sympathies or senses.

THREE KISSES.

The purest kiss
In the world is this—
The kiss that a mother lays
On her child's fresh lips
As he blithely trips
To meet the world and its ways.

The sweetest kiss
In the world is this—
The first long kiss of love,
When time is not
And the earth's forgot,
And Eden drops from above.

The saddest kiss
In the world is this—
The kiss on unanswering clay
When the dead lips tell
We must sob farewell
Till the dawn of the Judgment Day.

FADS TO BE AVOIDED.

The less people have to do with fads in diet the better.

Tomatoes are in season, and therewith has come again the cry that was raised last autumn, that the eating of them induces cancer. Cancer was as common in Britain long before tomatoes became cheap and popular as it is now, but such a fact will make no impression on those who choose to see some connection between the two, and who will perhaps tell us next year that cabbages induce consumption and green peas lead to epilepsy. Without disputing the importance of diet, both in health and disease, one may regret the numberless fads and caprices which in these days ban one food and "boom" another. That maltreatment of the digestive organs is at the root of many diseases is true enough; but it is to be remembered that to treat the average stomach as if it were an invalid is the best way to make it one. It is a popular notion that the stomachs of vegetarians undergo certain organic changes which make them more akin to the herbivorous animals. How far this idea is true no one who has not dissected a sworn vegetarian would dare to say; but there seems to be little doubt that a digestion which is never exercised on anything but the mildest meats becomes incapable of tackling anything stronger.

Perhaps popular medical literature is partly to blame for the growing habit of over-nursing organs which are quite able to stand ordinary work. Health articles are written by doctors, and these, seeing the papers they write for—the "Family Journals"—are read by men and women, especially women, who are perfectly well. "Avoid pastry," writes the doctor, thinking of the confirmed dyspeptic who left his consulting room half an hour ago, and thereupon a hundred folks who were never a whit the worse for their tarts avoid pastry conscientiously and take to unending sago puddings, whose monotony their palate loathes. If we were to renounce all that we see or hear condemned as over-straining or misusing our digestive apparatus, we should probably take nothing but pepsin, with perhaps a little milk to exercise it on. There are times when after a too rigid dieting, the most mature of us longs for the green apples and raspberry tarts of youth, and such a longing is an honest rebellion of the digestion against a regimen which keeps it weak for lack of proper exercise. To give a fair and reasonable consideration to the food we eat, is a matter of common sense, but to make ourselves mentally the parallels of the monks of Mount Athos, and concentrate our attention on all that we should avoid, is to lay ourselves open to the chance of indigestion as much as if we indulged every day in the banquets of a Lucullus.

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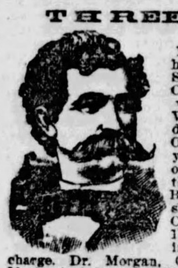
THREE DAYS.



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ALL THIS FOR BICYCLES

The Millions Spent in This Country for Wheels.

There Are 300,000 of Them in Use.

New York City Alone Has 40,000, One for Every 42 1-2 Inhabitants—How Many There May Be.

The men who make bicycles see the force of the Apostle Paul's request that he might be given neither poverty nor riches, says the New York World. They have no use for poverty or riches (in other people), for neither the very rich nor the very poor, as a rule, buy bicycles; the very rich because too much labor is involved, and the very poor because they have not the money. Occasionally a millionaire may be seen straddling a wheel, but not often; it is the people of moderate means who principally buy bicycles, and who therefore are of most importance to the bicycle-makers. The largest number of bicycles in proportion to population are found in suburban towns, where there is not enough wealth for nearly every family to keep horses, but where everybody is comfortably situated.

Since the bicycle craze began, the people of this country have invested more than $50,000,000 in wheels. Unfortunately exact figures are not to be had, for the census does not enumerate bicycles as it does horses and sheep, and Indians not taxed. But the leading makers can form very close estimates, and it is from their estimates that the figures in this article are taken. Comparing their estimates with statistics gathered in small districts where the number of bicycles in use is known to a certainty, it is found that the estimates of the makers are very conservative, and are rather below than above the mark.

In the judgment of the leading bicycle makers and sellers, officers of bicycle clubs and editors of periodicals devoted to bicycling the number of wheels at present in use in this country is about 300,000. The League of American Wheelmen has 30,000 members, and experience shows that only one-tenth of the wheelmen belong to the league. This is almost the total number of wheels that have been made or sold in the country in the last 10 years; for a bicycle is not, on an average, actually retired from service in less than 10 years. But it is not to be supposed that the same rider uses the same wheel for anything like 10 years. The bicycle like the horse has various conditions that it must pass through. It is in its best estate in the first year, and after that it is likely to be sold or exchanged for one of newer style. After another year of use, during which it is a second-rate, it changes hands again, and continues to change almost yearly until even the renters of machines discard it and it falls into the hands of some poor boy who takes it only because he cannot afford a better.

All the makers agree in fixing the average price of a bicycle at $125, and at this rate the 300,000 in use in the country have cost $36,500,000, and with a population of 62,622,000 the average is one bicycle to every 209 persons throughout the United States.

The figures for New York city bring the matter nearer home and show more intelligibly what an enormous amount of money is invested in bicycles. The makers and sellers and others who have the best facilities for knowing say that 40,000 wheels are in use in this city. There is every indication that this is largely under the actual number. These 40,000 wheels cost originally $5,000,000, and the stocks on hand and investments in manufacturing and repairing machinery in the city are given at $1,000,000 more, making the total investment for bicycles in this city alone $6,000,000. With a population of 1,700,000 and 40,000 wheels in use the average in New York city is one bicycle to every 42 1-2 persons. But it is not in the metropolitan city that the bicycle is most used.

"If the streets of New York were better more bicycles would be used here." This is one of the first things that all the bicycle sellers in this city say to an inquirer on the subject. But in London, with her much larger population, only 50,000 bicycles are in use. The bicycle clubs in this city are numbered by hundreds, but of the larger clubs there are about thirty, of which one has more then $100,000 invested in its club house.

How many machines are sold in this city every year the figures of one of the largest makers will give an idea. This maker says that he sold 15,000 wheels at the New York office last year, and that the number will reach 25,000 this year. This is an average of more than eighty machines for every working day for one maker alone. These machines do not, of course, all stay in the city. Even of those that are not shipped but are taken away by the purchasers, a large proportion go to the suburban towns.

Of the capital invested in bicycle-making machinery it is easier to give absolutely definite figures than of the number of wheels in use. All the American manufacturers combined have $12,000,000 invested in plants and stock, and this amount increases at the rate of about $2,000,000 a year by the improvement of old factories and erection of new ones. Three million dollars more is to be added to this for investments in bicycle club houses and race track, making, with the $37,500,000 invested in wheels, a total of $52,500,000 invested in this country in bicycles and the bicycle interest. And this is a low estimate.

If there were official statistics of the bicycles in use, the condition of the roads in any given district could be judged accurately by the number of bicycles used in that district, for bicycles follow good roads, although in some instances this order has been reversed and good roads have followed bicycles. When this latter is the case it is usually in suburban neighborhoods or in places largely frequented by city riders in summer. Richfield Springs is an example of what a bicycle club can do in the improvement of roads. There almost all the road work is left in the hands of the bicycle club, and the public contribute liberally to their funds. In the distribution of bicycles throughout the country the Middle States take the lead, the New England States follow closely and the Southwestern States take the fewest. The south takes a large number every year and the extreme northwest takes more than the average according to population. In mountainous regions the number is smallest.

Where all the conditions are favorable, the proportion of bicycles to population is almost incredible. The bicycle is in its best estate in the suburban town, within twenty-five or thirty miles of New York or any other large city, where the roads are smooth, hard and level, and where the inhabitants are generally in moderate circumstances. All these requisites are combined in a remarkable degree in Union county, N. J., where there are few hills, and the roads are excellent. This county, one of the smallest counties in New Jersey in area, was the first to take advantage of a new law permitting county officers to bond a county to make good roads. About forty miles of the Telford roads have been made within two years, connecting with the boulevard from Elizabeth to Newark, and thus giving wheelmen a course equal to any park roads from Jersey City to Plainfield, a distance of about twenty-five miles.

How these roads have affected bicycling in Union county is shown by the figures. The population of the county is, in round numbers, 80,000 and 3,200 bicycles, according to trustworthy estimates, are in use. Thus, while the average throughout the country is one bicycle to 209 persons and in New York city one to 42 1-2 persons, in Union county it is one to 25 persons. In some of the towns of the county the average reaches more than two bicycles to every 25 persons.

The principal towns of Union county, their population and the number of bicycles owned and used in each, are given below:

Towns	Population.	Bicycles.	Prop'n of Bikes to Inh'b'ts.
Elizabeth	38,000	900	42 1-2
Plainfield	11,000	600	18 1-2
Rahway	8,000	400	20
Summit	4,000	400	10
Westfield	3,000	225	13 1-2
Cranford	1,800	150	12
Roselle	1,200	100	12
Other places	13,000	425	30 1-2

If this same proportion should ever be reached throughout the country, there would be 2,500,000 bicycles in use in the United States, worth $2,812,500,000; and 68,000 in use in New York city, worth $7,900,000. The capital invested in bicycles in Union county is estimated at $400,000. Three years ago, before the roads were improved, the bicycles in Union county did not exceed 200, worth $50,000.

All the bicycle makers dwell upon the fact that a well-made machine kept in good repair will last at least ten years. But this by no means represents the average life of a machine in good hands. Few riders would care to be seen on a machine that was made ten years ago. Improvements are made not only every day, but, as one of the makers put it, "every hour." With most riders the question is not how long a machine can be used, but how long it is satisfactory. And it ceases to be satisfactory as soon as some obviously better machine is introduced. The old high wheel has given way to the safety, the solid tire to the cushion, the cushion tire to the pneumatic. Every one of these changes has turned first-rate machines in to second-rates, and has been the means of selling thousands of new wheels.

One company has been mentioned as selling 15,000 machines in this city last year, with a monthly business indicating a sale of 25,000 this year. At this rate there should be 500,000 in use throughout the country in 1893, and nearly 67,000 in this city.

A CHILD'S WONDERFUL ESCAPE

The St. Louis Baby That Jumped From an Express Train.

This is a picture of the child of Mr. Lewis Nosek, of St. Louis, and the reason that a picture of this child is presented here is because this baby recently called attention to himself by leaping from the window

The Mother.

of an express train which was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Not only did this little baby leap from the window of this train, but he escaped unhurt, and that is the remarkable part of his performance.

The facts in the case are these: Mrs. Lewis Nosek, of St. Louis, with her 18-months' old baby, had been visiting her family in Cleveland, O., and was returning to St. Louis. When the train was going at a high rate of speed the baby became fretful. The window was open, green fields and plashing brooks were rushing past and the baby thought it would be nicer out among the field flowers than in the dusty car, so it simply jumped out of the window.

The Baby.

The train was stopped and backed down to where the train jumping occurred, and there, upon a pile of soft gravel, lay the train-jumper, smiling sweetly up at the noonday sun.

PEKIN'S PICTURESQUE STREETS

And Above All Paganism and Nastiness Reign Supreme.

The town is always most animated. At certain hours of the day the streets are as crowded with foot passengers, riders on horseback, and carriages as those of London or of Paris, says Harper's Weekly. There is plenty to interest and amuse the spectator: Tartar carts and Chinese chaises, blue or green sedan chairs, the color varying according to the rank and importance of the owner; grooms of the palace in yellow livery, couriers of the emperor in yellow and black uniforms, long strings of camels belonging to Mongol caravans, condemned prisoners wearing or carrying their cangues, etc., etc., and on either side of the carriageway, under shelters, or in the open air, musicians and jugglers, mountebanks and necromancers, public scribes, second-hand booksellers, old clothesmen, furniture brokers, cobblers and harness-makers, barbers and chiropodists, cooks and pastry-cooks, sellers of fruit, and tea merchants; in a word, every variety of itinerant dealer, resulting in an infinite variety of bright and picturesque scenes.

Or a wedding procession marches down the street, with its band, its lanterns, its banners, its parasols, the attendant servants in gala costumes, and the bride carried beneath a red canopy. Or perhaps a funeral cortege of apparently endless length, with its flute-players and gong-beaters, its incense-burners, its Buddhist priests chanting litanies, its mourners making grimaces and howling, succeeded by a long string of vehicles laden with all the things supposed to be necessary to the defunct in the life beyond the tomb; behind which come the relations and friends of the deceased, clad in white haircloth; and, last of all, borne on the shoulders of sixteen, twenty, or thirty hired assistants, the huge catafalque itself, laded with gilded sculpture, and hung with beautifully embroidered blue silk hangings.

The filth of the street is yet another element of the picturesque. No description could possibly give an idea of it. Dust two feet deep or lakes of mud and at every turn heaps of refuse, for which half-naked beggars are fighting with mangy dogs; every conceivable variety of rubbish, no police, and no drainage.

NEW WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

A Company That Will Insure Against Twins and Triplets.

London, Oct. 1.—What worse domestic calamity can befall a poor man's home than the advent of twins, unless it be triplets? That, at least, is the idea upon which the projectors of the Provident Bounty association, organized this week, propose to bank. The prospectus of the concern as a financial document is unique. It bears some respectable names, and subscripdons to the capital stock of £10,000 are invited, with most tempting inducements. It is notorious, say these projectors, that many people marry in the hope of improving fortune, but frequently disappointment comes with the arivent of an unexpectedly large family. This association provides to some extent for that contingency, by at once giving a substantial sum in the case of the birth of twins. It is further set forth that there were no less than 1,147,000 births in Great Britain and Ireland last year, and that medical statistics fix the proportion of twins at 1 1-8 per cent.

The schedule of rates and conditions is interesting. It is provided that a subscription must be made at least three months before the date of birth, and the twins must be born alive to entitle the subscriber to the bonus. A subscription of five shillings will insure the sum of £10. Two guineas insure £100. There is no provision for any larger sum, but in the case of triplets an additional bonus of 50 per cent. will be paid without greater cost. On the basis of these figures the projectors easily compute that there are millions in it. If only 10,000 prospective mothers subscribe the profits will be 33 per cent., and the glittering prospect of extending the system to America, the continent and the colonies is seductively dwelt upon.

GAY DANCERS.

Four Bright and Lively French Girls

Kicking Their Heels in the Metropolis.

They Are La Sirene, Eglantine, Serpentine and Gironde and They Know a Thing or Two.

Here are pictured two of four young women who go in for the nationalistic, the real in dancing. They are French young women who have aired their heels in the Casino, at Paris, fluttered their skirts at the Moulin Rouge and kicked at the Jardin de Paris, and the Folies Bergeres.

These four opponents of the idealistic, the classic, in the terpsichorean art are named, or nickmamed, La Sirene, Eglantine, Serpentine and Gironde. They illustrtae art as they see it. They believe in flesh and blood in dancing; in spirit, force, dash. Let others float across the stage on the tips of their toes while soft music is playing; let others illustrate in pirouettes and with coy gestures, the arcadian love, the modest wooing of two swains. As for them—clash, cymbals! pzim! Beat drum, boom! boom! Bare cornet, ta-ra-ra! Let her go!

In a sea of white laces and flounces four young women float; four young women who seem to be built like centipedes. The music grows wilder; there is a staccato of kicks. Faster, faster, faster! Clash cymbals—pzim! Rattle drum. The music ends with a crash. There stand four very demure and proper young women.

The appear in the revivified "Black Crook" at the Academy of Music. The men and women of New York have a chance to study dancing diversified by some eccentricities. La Sirene, for example, has a way of twisting her right leg overhead that is highly puzzling, pleasing and poetic. La Sirene is so called not because she has lured men to the deeps, but because she has entwined her legs around their hearts.

This is Simply a Caprice.

La Sirene, like the others, is a very apt pupil indeed of Nini pattes in l'air—Niniwith-her-feet-in-the-air—who is not a squaw, but a French woman, who seems to be only really happy when all her toes point to XII. on the clock. La Sirene is a woman of impish intensity. She has big black eyes, black hair and a flexible body that bends all ways at once, like a willow in a storm. And kick! Whew! How she can kick!

Blind Milton wrote of "the twisted Englantine," but of course Milton did not mean the particular Englantine whose portrait you see here. Very few blind men do

Englantine in Repose.

know this Englantine; they do not seek her, because they cannot see her. Englantine is very young. If you'll observe her picture you will see that there is not an ungraceful curve about her from the tips of her toes to her pink finger nails. Englantine has gray eyes, like a pussy cat's, and an oval face, and, taken altogether, there's no need to explain why the Frenchmen fell at her twinkling feet.

Serpentine and Gironde, the two others who will take extremely active and extremely fascinating parts in the quadrille, are as supple and as daring as their sisters. Their dances take your breath away. You feel like going out where the

La Sirene's Eccentricity.

cool air can blow on your brow, but there's nothing in the dances after all but skirts, skirts, skirts. As for this picture—La Sirene and Englantine, with their French heels directed towards the blue—there's nothing in that either. It's a new caprice. They do not always sit in that way.—N. Y. World.

THE OLDEST MILE STONE.

Probably the oldest mile-stone in the United States stands on the old Providence road, near Media, Delaware county, Pa. It is in front of the old meeting house where the famous split occurred between the Hicksites and Orthodox Quakers. The date 1703, the letters T. N. and the numeral 5 are cut rudely in the stone, which is painted a dull red. The 5 stands for miles to Chester, and T. N. for Thomas Norsen, the original owner of the adjoining farm, who erected the stone.

NEW FACES IN THE MOON.

Two Young Women Have Taken the Place of the Old Man.

The man in the moon, exclaims the Chicago Tribune, is no longer in it. His reign is over. It goes without saying that any trouble that he may have had was directly traceable to a woman. Of course. In this case there are two, and both are pretty. Judging from the expressions on their pale faces they are well satisfied and are not worrying themselves about the poor fellow whose place they fill so well.

A fair resident of Norwood Park, continues the Tribune, was recently presented with an opera glass, and one evening when

The New Faces in the Moon.

the moon was at the full she took a peep at it through the glass "just for fun." She looked a moment, rubbed her eyes and looked again.

"Why, how curious!" she exclaimed. "There are two lovely faces in the moon to-night."

"Nonsense," said her companion. But she insisted she saw them, and after describing their location handed the glass to her friend. She saw them at once and was enthusiastic over their beauty. The following night a dozen glasses were brought to bear by neighbors who had been told of the discovery, and the whole village was soon singing the praises of the celestial beauties.

The news was brought into the city by one of the suburbanites, and an entire neighborhood on the North Side sat up late to see the beauties. An artist for the Tribune was interested in the matter and did a little looking on his own account. The sketch he made will enable anyone with an ordinary opera glass to see the faces. One is partly hidden by the other, but both are very sweet.

NOT ON OUR ROAD.

An Engineer Who Missed No Opportunity of Standing Up for the Company.

One night we were coming in on the train when we encountered the fiercest looking storm I ever saw. It was the angriest sky I ever beheld, says an eastern exchange. I knew the conductor of the train very well and he knew I wanted to see a cyclone. So he took me forward and put me on the engine, telling the engineer to show me the first cyclone that crossed our path. The great bank of clouds, black as a raven, was streaked ever and anon with lightning as forked as a snake's tongue. It lay before us, and I could hear the roar of the winds in the sky above the tremendous breathing of the engine. It was a grand and terrible scene to me. The engine seemed to be driving right into the storm center. I looked every moment to see the smoke-stack twisted from the boiler and the cowcatcher hurled into the red and black light. I closed my eyes for a moment, for it seemed to me the time had come. When I opened my eyes the sky was clear. The stars were sparkling like cold diamonds, and the storm lay in the background like a monster that had been overpowered. I looked at the engineer. He was as calm as if he had been at a harvest dance. As soon as I could I said to him:

"No cyclone yet?"

"He asked me if I had been asleep. I answered that I had not been so far as I could remember. Then he looked at me and said: 'No cyclone ever tackles this engine. They get out of the way when they see it coming. One tried it once and went out of business the next day. If you were on the ——— road,' mentioning the name of a rival road, 'you would have seen the cyke. It loves to dally with that road. Not with our'n. Sorry we can't accommodate you. Conductor ought to have known better.'

"So I go back with no cyclone story but this."

ON A LOG WITH A MOCCASIN.

A Dangerous Snake and a Union Spy Imperilled by Water and Cold Lead.

"I believe I got into the closest place during the civil war that a man ever got out of alive," said E. N. Harper, the Manhatton of Michigan, now stopping at the Laclede, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "I had been detailed to obtain information regarding the strength of a detachment of confederate troops stationed on the Tennessee river, near Decatur, Ala. I got the information, and was working my way back to camp when I was discovered and pursued by a scouting party. I had concealed a skiff in the brush on the banks of the river, but a sudden rise had swept it away, and there was nothing to do but surrender or swim the swollen stream. I plunged in, but the current was stronger than I had anticipated, and by the time I reached midstream my strength was about exhausted. I managed to get hold of the end of a floating log and drifted down stream, while the Johnnies made the water around me boil with their bullets. I soon drifted out of range and crawled up on the log, only to discover that it was already occupied by a big water moccasin who was inclined to dispute possession. I had no weapon but a water-soaked pistol. If I stayed on the log I would get hit; if I got off I would be drowned. While debating what I should do the log drifted within range of the union pickets, and they appeared to think I had been raised up by a special providence as a practice target. The first volley killed the moccasin, and before they could reload I made them understand that I was not trying to pull any feathers out of the tail of the American eagle. Since my escape from that position of fourfold peril I have been something of a fatalist." Then a Hebrew drummer made some faraway allusion to the rope market, and the party filed into the annex.

HER OWN DOCTRINE.

Tommy (appearing in the doorway, rolling up the whites of his eyes)—Here I am, gran'mammy! I 'clar 'foh de Lawd, I ain't gwine to lib at dat place. I've comed to stay.

Gran'mammy (black as the ace of spades, but proud as Lucifer because "'foh de wah" she belonged to "de quality")—No, you ain't gwine to stay nuther. I've sent you back free times, an' I'll send you back agin.

Tommy (not in the least disconcerted)—I ain't gwine back, gran'mammy. I daresn't.

Gran'mammy (getting into a rage, expecting to hear of some dreadful misdem anor)—You daresn't? What is you been a-doin' dis time? I'll lick you, shore.

Tommy (triumphant)—I ain't been a-doin' nuthin'. I can't stan' dat boss. He ain't no jintleman—I telt him so dis mawnin'. He nebber owned a nigger in his life—jis a low-down overseer hisself. I ain't gwine to mix myself up wid no sich classes. You allus tell me to lib wid de quality, now, didn't you, gran'mammy?

Gran'mammy (beaming and showing her ivories)—Sartin shore, Tommy. Here's my hand. You is a chip of de ole block, Tommy. Hi! I guess you will stay away from dat poor white trash. You ain't gwine back dar no more, not if I knows it.

Tommy (going off whistling)—I knowed dat'd fetch her. Gran'mammy's as proud as de debbil.—Judge.

A corner on vaccine was brought about recently in Moscow, and in view of a threatened epidemic of smallpox the price of the virus was increased some thousand per cent.

Four million five hundred pounds sterling are said to be annually spent in hunting in the British Indies, exclusive of carriage horses and traveling expenses.

MALARIA PARASITES.

What Recent Investigations Reveal.

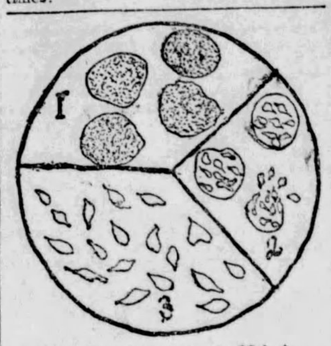
Science Triumphs Over Poisons of Bog and Pool.

Acute and Chronic Malaria Cured

A series of investigations has been carried on during the past few weeks at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, under the direction of Dr. S. B. Hartman, which has furnished some very interesting results not commonly known to the public.

For the benefit of the non-professional reader we stop to explain that malaria (commonly called chills and fever, fever and ague) is caused by a minute organism which germinates in stagnant water. These organisms live in the water and can do no harm until the water dries up, leaving the organism to perish, when its spores or eggs, with which its body is filled, are carried into the air by the wind or washed into wells or streams by showers. These minute spores find their way into the system through the air we breathe, the water we drink, or the food we eat, and their presence in the blood sets up the disease known as malaria. The organism which causes malaria and its spores are so very small that they can only be seen by the aid of the very best microscope in the hands of an experienced microscopist. To become familiar with the appearance and habits of the malaria organism requires long and careful study on the part of the microscopist. The most important fact revealed by the late investigations at the Surgical Hotel is, that there are two distinct malarial parasites—one capable of producing acute malaria, distinct chills and fever; the other producing chronic malaria, in which there is no distinct or regular occurrence of chills and fever. The organism which produces acute malaria is distinguished from the organism which produces chronic malaria by its form and movements.

The parasite of acute malaria is known to the microscopist as cytomoeba, and is capable of amoeboid movements, its form being roundish. This parasite is well shown by the following cut from a pencil drawing made at the Surgical Hotel by their microscopist, as seen through a powerful microscope. The cut represents the organisms magnified many thousand times:



The Parasite of Acute Malaria.

Figure 1 in the above cut shows the organism with its body full of exceedingly minute granules, which will soon develop into spores. Figure 2 in the cut shows the same organism with spores fully developed ready to be thrown off. Figure 3, in the same cut, after they have been thrown off by the parasite, which spores will rapidly grow to the size of the parent organism. All this can occur under favorable circumstances in a few hours, so that they multiply with incredible rapidity.

As before stated, it is this kind of malarial parasite which causes acute malaria or fever and ague. It is well known that quinine will generally cure such cases. It does so by killing the organism in the blood, and thus removing the cause for the chills. Pe-ru-na, in large doses, will also kill this organism, and will do so with less harm to the person who takes it than quinine will do; but as quinine is the cheaper of the two remedies it is the one generally used. Whenever Pe-ru-na is taken for acute malaria—that is to break the chills and fever—it should be taken as follows: During the intermission a wine-glassful of Pe-ru-na every two hours (children in proportion) should be taken until four doses are taken, after which a tablespoonful every hour during the remainder of the intermission until the time for the next chill has passed. And when the chills are stopped a tablespoonful every two hours during the day should be taken for ten or fifteen days, or until the cure is permanent.

The parasite which causes chronic malaria is quite different from the above parasite in its appearance as well as its effect upon the human body. The following cut shows them in the three stages of their growth. This organism is known in technical language as polimitus, or the parasite of Laveran, and is incapable of motion:

The Parasite of Chronic Malaria.

In figure 1 of the cut the body of the parasite is filled with undeveloped spores. Figure 2 shows them in a higher state of development. Figure 3 shows the same spores ready to begin work for themselves. The symptoms set up by these organisms in the human system are so entirely different from acute malaria that they need description here. They will often pester a person for months without making him sick abed, but making him genuinely miserable—creeping rigors, coated tongue, appetite changeable, cold sweaty hands, and many indescribable sensations of genuinely disagreeable kinds, melancholy feelings, a discouraged, listless state of mind, tired-out feelings and billiousness.

It is a fact well known to the medical profession that quinine will not cure this form of malaria. It has been demonstrated over and over again at the Surgical Hotel that, while quinine will generally destroy the parasite of acute malaria, it will have little or no effect on the parasite of chronic malaria. It is just here that Pe-ru-na as a malarial cure shows its great superiority over quinine. Both the parasites of chronic and acute malaria are destroyed by Pe-ru-na.

It will cleanse the system of every particle of malarial poison. It restores the appetite, clears the befogged senses and brings back a hopeful state of mind, which malaria is sure to destroy. In these cases two tablespoonfuls of Pe-ru-na should be taken before each meal. This dose should be gradually increased to three tablespoonfuls at each dose if the symptoms do not improve soon. Man-a-lin should be taken according to the directions on the bottle if the bowels are constipated.

Further particulars can be obtained by sending to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company, Columbus, Ohio, for their free book on malarial diseases.

FIG. 1. Showing the bronchi or wind pipe, with branches so delicate as to be invisible to the naked eye.

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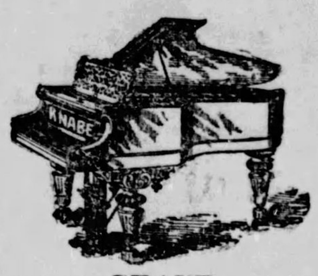

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VON BULOW'S LETTER

After Concert Tour, 1890.

To William Knabe, Esq., Baltimore.

Dear Sir:—My renewed and by more use—under aggravating circumstances, as bad health and tiresome traveling—enlarged experience of your Pianos this (second and last transatlantic) season has throughout confirmed myself in the opinion I expressed last year, viz: That sound and touch of the Knabe Pianos are more sympathetic to my ears and hands than sound and touch of any other Pianos in the United States. As I met with frequent opportunities of establishing comparisons between the Knabe Pianos and Instruments of rivalising or would-rivalizing producers, I dare now add that I declare them the absolutely best in America.

With sincere regards, Yours truly,
DR. HANS VON BULOW.
Hamburg, 27th May, 1890.

EUGEN D'ALBERT'S LETTER

—TO—

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Translated from the German.

During my sojourn here I had frequent opportunities to make myself acquainted with the Knabe Pianos, and from fullest conviction I declare them to be the best Instruments of America. Should I return here for artistic purposes—which may be the case very soon—I shall most certainly use the Pianos of this celebrated make. I give this testimonial with pleasure, voluntarily, and entirely unsolicited for by the house of Knabe.

EUGEN D'ALBERT.
New York, May 16, 1890.

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Yours truly,
A. AUSTIN,
317 Adams street.
Toledo, Ohio.

TARGET SHOOTING.

Practice and Proficiency in the Army.

Some Good Hints for the Militia

By the Leading Military Rifle Shot of the World--How to Get Evenness of Sighting; Proper "Pull" and An Idea of Trajectory.

In these piping times of peace, when there is little else for the soldier to do, the principal duty of our small army of regulars is to acquire the science of shooting and marksmanship.

Shooting to hit is the "objective point" of military art. All other drills and studies are for the purpose of placing the soldier in a position to do this effectively. As a preliminary to target firing, he must know how to aim, and he can not aim correctly unless he can see straight.

It is not necessary that he shall have even ordinary eyes, for some of the best shots I have ever seen habitually used one, two and sometimes three pairs of glasses.

The most common defect in all beginners is bad aiming, bad holding of the piece, constrained position of the body, canting the piece—that is, inclining the rear sight to the right or left—and last, but not least, fear of recoil. All these defects mastered, the recruit is bound to be a good shot in spite of himself, and possibly a fine marksman. Color blindness is another important drawback, and one much more common in the average mortal than most people imagine.

Practicing at vision tests soon overcomes any tendency to crooked sighting; holding the piece properly and with ease cancels bad aiming, unsteadiness of body, constrained position, etc., and a proper grip held as well as butt position against the shoulder will render the heaviest recoil of no moment.

There is a system of preliminary drills adopted in the United States army which it would be well for the militia of the several states to pattern after.

We get raw, green, verdant material, genuine numskulls, who really do not know which is the dangerous end of a gun, and out of this material it is a fact that fine, accurate, marksmen are developed, and even the highest grade of all, sharp-shooters.

The difference between our regular army and the state militia is that the former make all duty, work and labor subservive the end of target practice. With the regulars, the most important of all drills and exercises is to perfect the soldier into a shooting machine, while on the other hand the time of the militia is occupied in fancy drills, parades, reviews, and other show work. The United States has today an army of marksmen.

In the Army.

The officers thoroughly understand their business, and the soldiers take pride in becoming fine shots.

The service rifle is a good gun, provided with excellent, durable sights, and the mechanism is so simple and easily understood that it is equal in every respect, and superior in some, to the best repeating rifle yet invented. Our government is right in not adopting a magazine gun until it finds one that is better than the Springfield service rifle now in use. This arm has a notch near the muzzle on the bayonet stud that answers for a front sight, and a buck horn or V-shaped crotch near the breach for a rear sight. The latter is mounted on a movable leaf that can be used in three positions at once. Lying flat along the barrel, the piece is then ready for the blank range or any distance within 200 yards. Raise the leaf quickly, and according to the position of the buck horn, which combines a peep sight and an open sight, two other distances are at command. Now look through the notch at the extreme top and the rifle is ready for long range work. This leaf has a movable screw by which the sight can be set either to the right or the left, to overcome drift in the twist of the barrel and cross winds, and also a slide to raise or lower the elevation.

Allowing that all minor difficulties have been mastered, and that the recruit sees straight, holds correctly, has a good position, does not cant the piece, and does not fear the recoil, why is it then that when he fires—each shot with the same elevation and under the same conditions, his bullets scatter and a bad score is made?

The answer is very simple, and, next to pulling off, the defect is the most common of all and the most easily remedied. I once stood beside a militiaman who was shooting at 500 yards, conditions perfect, ammunition without fault, his nerves steady, and his piece carefully handled, and yet in spite of all he could do his bullets would first fly up, then down, and not unfrequently from the target altogether. He could not understand the cause, and was much provoked at himself; yet the reason was plainly apparent to me and a few words of caution served to overcome the difficulty and enabled him to finish his score with fair results.

The Prime Fault.

The whole fault lay in drawing an imperfect bead each time.

The front sight may be so arranged to the eye that it falls into the buckhorn at the rear, either as a large, medium, or small bead, and it is this little drawback that causes nine-tenths of the misses at long range. If, for instance, the marksman is shooting at 600 yards, and the gun is so sighted (all other conditions being favorable) that the medium bead will place the lead in the bull's eye, if he should now by accident or otherwise substitute a coarser or finer bead, the chances are that the bullet would fly clear over the target or fall short of the same. It is this fault that causes such irregular grouping by amateur marksmen. Which one of all who try, is absolutely sure that he draws twice in succession the same size of a bead? Very few, if any, can truthfully assert that they are perfect in this respect. Then it is not the gun which does such poor shooting, but rather the man behind the gun.

A little careful practice will overcome defective holding, fear of recoil and canting; but it requires long, faithful, steady and watchful work, the utmost care and attention, to aim truly and successfully the same way.

My own company once attained a percentage at fixed distances of more than 90 per cent.

This excellent showing was mainly due to a system of preliminary practice faithfully followed indoors during the cold months, so that when the time came for open range work the men were ready to begin scoring at once without the usual waste of ammunition. This is the scheme, and it would do the militia a vast amount of good, besides saving them lots of ammunition money, if they first adopt this course for the preliminary training of their raw material before commencing range shooting out of doors.

Indor Target Practice.

A sheet of white blotting paper, say two or two and a half feet square, is placed against a wall, and thirty of forty feet distant a musket is steadied on a sandbag rest, or in a tripod, so that it can be arranged in a sighting position to suit the observer.

A man stands near the blotter holding in his hands a thin stick about twelve inches long, on the end of which is a diminutive circular bull's-eye, black, with a hole punctured in the center, large enough to admit the point of a pencil.

Now the recruit takes his position, and without touching the rifle, sights it on the blotter, and calls to the man pointing to place the little bull's-eye where he says, at the same time directing him to move the pointer up, down, right or left, until it comes perfectly within the line of sight, as the gun is pointed. When the bull's-eye is exactly in range (precisely as he would have it were he sighting at a bona fide target, 200, 300, 600 or 1,000 yards distant) he calls "mark," and the scorer inserts the pencil through the inch bull's-eye and makes a dot. This is the first step. The recruit steps away and the rifle, which is supposed to be immovable, remains still pointing on the same spot. The observer rests his eye for a minute, comes back and goes through the same tactics twice more—three in all—the scorer each time making a dot as the former calls out "mark." When the trials are over the triad of dots is connected by lines and the marksman steps down to the blotter to see where his hits are. It is truly astonishing how wide of the mark some of them do go, not excepting experienced marksmen, and even sharpshooters. Considering the first dot to be a hit, were the others sighted at a target or a deer as they were at the blotter, they would have been clear misses. The fault was in not taking the same bead three times in succession. The importance of this apparent trifling point can not be overestimated.

Do Not Scatter.

Large scores are not composed of scattered bull's-eyes, but of consecutive bull's-eyes, in which each succeeding shot reaches nearly the same spot struck by the others, and to get a succession of shots that are regular and not scattering it is necessary to sight successfully in precisely the same manner. Any variation will scatter, and nine-tenths of the trouble lies in not always drawing the same size of bead. Had the recruit in the case of the blotter confined himself either to the small, medium, or large bead the chances are that the pencil would have scored three times on the same dot. Let those who want to improve their rifle shooting try the above scheme and they will be astonished at the benefit gained. It will give evenness of sighting before very long, and probably explain, too, some of the unaccountable misses at former trials.

The caliber and rifling of a gun nowadays have a great deal to do with the efficiency of the piece. Heretofore the inclination has been toward large bores. Some foreign governments still cling to fifty calibers, and in one case I think fifty-six is the standard adopted by a power. So it is with our militia. Some are now using fifty-caliber old-pattern rifles, and fondly imagine they can do good work with these miniature out-of-date cannons. Why, the recoil of such a piece is sufficient to frighten any beginner, and the execution is virtually nil compared to smaller bores. Forty-five is the standard of our government and .315, the proposed new model, will be infinitely better. The Krag-Jorgensen gun is likely to be adopted by our government, and from what I know of the new arm in my opinion a better selection could not be made.

Trajectory has a great deal to do with the efficiency of a rifle. Not every one understands the full significance and importance of this adjunct, and as it is an element which enters largely into the possibilities of fine shooting, I will give a few explanations for the benefit of those who do not understand trajectories.

The trajectory is the path of the bullet through the air. A bullet fired from a rifle is acted upon by five different forces.

1. The projectile force.
2. The resistance of the air.
3. The force of gravity.
4. The resistance of the sides of the grooves.
5. Friction against the surface of the bore.

A variation in the intensity of any of these forces will effect a corresponding change in the path described by the bullet.

Geography has also something to do with the matter, as both altitude and the condition of the atmosphere work a variation in the elevation. The above forces, in whatever latitude, are seldom or never the same at any two different times, so that two bullets will rarely strike in the same place, even though the piece be held perfectly or placed in a rise when fired. The resistance of the air and gravity are the main forces which effect a bullet after it passes the muzzle. The former decreases in proportion as the speed of the projectile lessens, while the latter acts always alike, no matter at what speed the lead is flying. Therefore, a ball in its flight does not, as is generally supposed, describe a perfect arc in the air, but rather a curve somewhat sharper at its ending than its beginning half.

The gun which has the correct length of bore, the right number of twists in the groving, the proper charge of powder for the size of the chamber and the length of the barrel, and the bullet of a weight in proportion to the amount of powder behind it, is apt to give the best results. Equalize the five forces as nearly as possible and such a gun approaches nearest perfection. Gun makers are constantly striving to do this, and the result is the fine rifles now turned out by the first-class factories of this country and Europe.

In casting elevations on a strange range always remember damp, moist days require less elevation that hot, dry ones. Also, watch the bullet as it flies through the air and observe where it drops. Some marksmen are utterly at a loss to know just where that "confounded bullet did go." I say, watch it, and then you can easily tell. I know this caution will appear rather strange, but it is a fact that a bullet can be discerned during its entire flight, and the feat is not the least bit difficult of accomplishment. I have watched thousands of bullets from the time they left the muzzle of the gun until they struck, and have called the shot accurately and truly. Let any one stand behind a shooter, and train his eye to quick perception. Do not look at the muzzle, but about twenty feet beyond, or, rather, just beyond the point where the puff of smoke reaches, and after a little practice he will be able to distinguish the little leaden pellet as it darts out, and to follow it, too, every foot of its journey through space. Don't give up in disgust after the first few trials, but try again. It is a very easy thing to do, and no trick at all for a sharp-sighted person.

Pulling Off.

The last and most important point of all is "pulling off." Of all the misses made when firing at an object, charge better than 50 per cent. of them to defective pulling of the trigger.

Nearly every rifleman in the world, be he a greenhorn or an expert, deranges his aim to a more or less degree when he pulls off the piece. First-class riflemen will, as a general rule, flatly deny any such imputation against their superior marksmanship and will claim that they have, long ago, mastered the defective pulling of the trigger, but the real expert (who is one or two grades above the first-class rifleman) knows better, and that, as a matter of fact, not one rifleman in a thousand pulls off his piece perfectly.

Now, if our best shots can not always thoroughly overcome this drawback to fine shooting, even after years of hard practice, how difficult must it be for the ordinary soldier or militiaman to master it? Hence it is that pointing and aiming drills are continually practiced in the army, so as to give the soldier, whether standing, kneeling or lying down, a perfect command of his rifle, as well as to teach him steadiness of both person and piece, and to establish between the hand and the eye such a prompt and intimate connection as will insure the finger acting on the trigger at the proper moment without causing any derangement of the aim.

The best riflemen at Creedmore and elsewhere, before entering a match spend the half hour previous to the contest in pointing, aiming, and snapping the trigger at a small spot on the wall or tent, so as to have their nerves and trigger finger in training before commencing the competition scores.

The pointing and aiming drills are the most important part of the training necessary to make "a man with a gun" a good shot.

Results of Practice.

Pull off perfectly at the spot on the wall, and the real bull's eye becomes a much easier object to hit. One of the best riflemen I ever knew was a moderate drinker and inveterate smoker. Before entering a very important competition he suddenly cut short his drinking and smoking habits, and in consequence thereof went utterly to pieces in the match. The change was too much for him. Next time he kept up his regular habits, drank moderately, and smoked all he wanted to, and won the match.

Smoking and drinking by no means aid marksmanship, but regularity of habits, whether good or bad, should always be observed by the embryo medal winner. Last of all, remember that riflemen are made and not born.

Practice makes the marksman, not inheritance. It is within the province of everyone to become at least fair shots, and if the student will at least observe a few of the above rules, which are calculated to transform the greatest of raw recruits into something better, he will find before long that he is making more or less progress, and that consequently his labor has not been in vain.

LIEUT. J. M. T. PARTELLO,
U. S. Army.

(Ed.—It is a matter of no small interest in connection with the above article to state that the writer Lieut. Partello is the leading military rifle shot of the world, a distinguished marksman of the army, and has been barred from further competitions by the war department.)—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A LIVE CARGO AT LIBERTY

Lively Times on the Mexican Schoone. Josephine.

Monkeys and Parrots Get Out of Their Cages and Roam Over the Vessel at Will.

Last Friday forenoon the Mexican schooner Josephine anchored in the bay and was examined by the officers of the board of health. The officers gave her a clean bill of health, but for some mysterious reason she has not yet gone to dock.

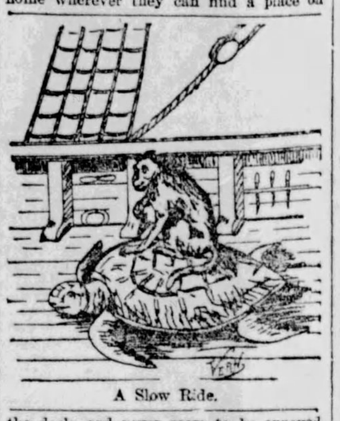
The Josephine is a beautiful vessel, painted white and with fine lines that attract the attention of everybody who knows anything about boats.

On the Merchants' Exchange register she was put down as loaded with yellow metal, etc.

This "etc.," according to the statement of a boatman, consists of turtles, parrots and monkeys.

He says everybody in the boat seems to be happy, particularly the monkeys, who are out of their cages.

The turtles just make themselves at home wherever they can find a place on



A Slow Ride.

the deck, and never seem to be annoyed unless the monkeys try to use them for saddle horses.

The parrots simply stick their heads out of their cages and occasionally utter a few emphatic words.

At present things are very quiet, but on the voyage up from Magdalena Bay there was all the life one could desire.

At one time all of the monkeys and a number of the parrots were out and made themselves comfortable with the turtles, who were allowed their liberty, as there was no danger of their getting away.

The parrots were soon caught, but the monkeys roved around at their own sweet will for several days. They climbed the rigging and sat on the topsail gaff.

It was impossible to catch them for several days and then it was necessary to come upon them when they were asleep.

They were all finally caught and put back in their cages, where they remained until the vessel got to port, when a few of them got out and are still at liberty.

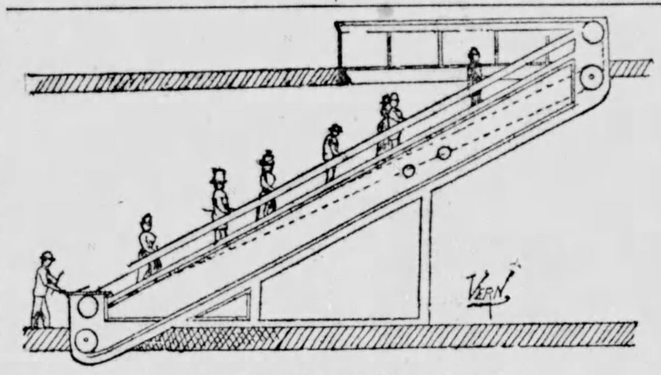
The vessel will have to wait until they are caught or come to dock and trust to luck in having somebody catch them on the wharves.—San Francisco Call.

A CONTINUOUS ELEVATOR.

For Short Lifts It Will Save Considerable Time.

A new form of continuous passenger elevator, designed for use at elevated railway stations, retail dry goods stores, hotels, theaters and other places where the transfer of people from one level to another is necessary, is shown in the accompanying illustrations reproduced from the Engineering News. The general appearance of the elevator when in use is illustrated in Fig. 1. As seen from the picture, it consists of an endless inclined platform, which moves at a uniform speed and upon which the passengers step and are transferred from one landing to the other. In addition to the platform there is a moving handrail which serves to steady the passenger in his ascent.

The angle of inclination of the moving platform being 25 degrees and its speed



Continuous Passenger Elevator.

only 100 feet per minute, there is no difficulty experienced in stepping upon the elevator. As the passengers can stand 18 inches apart on the platform and are carried up as fast as they can step on at the bottom, the maximum capacity of a single-file elevator is approximately 4,000 passengers per hour, while that of a double-file elevator, provided, of course, with a moving hand rail on each side, is twice as great. It is not expected that the continuous elevator can or will compete with the ordinary vertical type in locations where the lift is considerable, or where the traffic is so great that the expense of elevator-boys is not a serious consideration, but for short distances it is claimed that it will save time to each passenger and also carry more passengers, because it is continuous in its action.

PEOPLE WHO NEVER GO TO BED

Generally for the Reason That They Have No Beds to Go To.

A man charged with begging once declared that he had not been in bed for thirteen years; he took his rest in doorways and passages. This is not a bad record, says the Cassell's Saturday Journal, but many of the homeless class could probably beat it. Certainly there are thousands—not only in England, but all over the world—to whom such a luxury as a bed is unknown; unfortunates obliged to lay their heads in the oddest places imaginable to prevent their being rudely awakened by the police.

A sad ne'er-do-well told the writer that this was his principal thought for more days than he could count: Where should he sleep that night? And he had a theory that but for having this object constantly in view as he tramped over the monotonous pavements of London he must have lost his reason. He laughed himself in after days when he thought of some of his experiences at "dossing out."

Even he, however, never slept in a stream, which was what some thirty persons of both sexes did at Buda-Pesth a few years back. The water, which was warm, flowed from a mill, and the vagrants got into and converted a number of stones into temporary pillows.

Even people with homes could tell some strange stories on this head. Of course, in some countries beds are unknown. The Japanese, for example, sleep on the floor, muffled in a great wadded coat, and with a block of wood for a pillow. But, confining ourselves to England, just talk to the dwellers in the slums on this subject. Why, going to bed there during the summer months is positively inviting torture. Many places swarm with vermin, and consequently those who live in them find it more comfortable to sleep anywhere rather than in the proper place—even on the doorstep.

The manager of an Isle of Man hotel remarked a few months ago that "visitors" never went to bed. His servants are often asked to provide breakfast at 3 or 4 a. m. Certainly the streets of Douglass are pretty lively any time during the season.

A gentleman is fond of relating that one night a select party settled not far from his bedroom window and created the most discordant din imaginable. He bore it with exemplary patience for about five hours, and then, dressing himself, he went out and mildly expostulated, saying he wanted some sleep.

"Sleep!" roared one of the gang, blowing a terrific blast on a toy trumpet, "then what did you come to the Isle of Man for?"

They say at Blackpool, too, that if you arrive at any hour of the day or night you are just in time for something or other. The story goes that early one morning a dance was in progress on one of the piers when a shipwrecked sailor, who had been drifting about on a spar and had fortunately "landed" on the girders below, crawled up the steps. The M. C. came forward—they are never surprised at Blackpool—smiled, bowed, and said: "Pleased to see you, sir. Can I find you a partner?"

AT THE BALL GAME.

He Wanted to Know, Did the Kid, But He Didn't Find Out.

It all happened at Eastern park. The man had brought his wife and infant terror one to witness the game between Brooklyn and Chicago, says the Brooklyn Eagle. The boy terror was about 7 years old, and he sat on the grand stand with a fond parent on either side of him. The circus began with the game.

"Who's that man with the stick, pa?"

"That's the batter," was the encouraging answer, as the old man prepared to initiate young hopeful in the ins and outs of base ball.

"What's his name?"

"He's Anson."

"Why did he hit the ball, pa?"

"So as to get his base," came the answer.

"What base, pa?"

"First base."

"Is that the first base he ever got, pa?"

"No; he has got a great many," explained pa.

"What does he do with them all?" was the next query.

Pa was watching the game very intently at this point and remained silent.

"Pa."

"What is it?"

"What did Mr. Anson do then?"

"He stole second. It was a dandy steal," said pa.

"I thought stealing was wicked. Will those policemen arrest him after the game?"

"No."

"But they ought to; hadn't they, pa?"

No answer. Pretty soon the crowd began to roast the umpire.

"What are they hollering about, pa?"

"They're giving it to the umpire. He's no good."

"That man in the grey coat?"

"Yes."

"Why ain't he any good, pa?"

"Oh, I don't know."

"Then why do you say he's no good, pa?"

The silence was ominous. Pretty soon a Brooklyn player made a beautiful hit. Papa got up on his feet and yelled, "Hit! h! h!" while the maternal parent looked mortified.

"Pa"

"Yes, my boy," said pa, feeling at happiness with all the world.

"Did that man make a hit?"

"Yes, indeed, it was a fine one."

Everybody was listening when the next query came.

"Pa, why did you stand up and holler like that for?"

First a man on a seat in the rear tittered; then a boiler crank laughed audibly, while a third murmured: "Good for the kid." Pa looked daggers at the last man and everybody roared. Then he turned to his offspring, whispered something hoarsely to him, which caused the tormentor to look serious and writhe slightly in his seat, and the little family watched the game in silence thereafter.

AN ACTIVE VOLCANO IN AFRICA

Discovered by Dr. Emin on His Last Journey in the Lake Region.

There are not many opportunities in Africa for explorers to win fresh laurels, but in the region which Emin Pasha hurriedly passed through on his recent journey to Albert Nyanza there is undoubtedly a chance to do original work of much interest. This region may be called the Sicily of Africa, and Dr. Stuhlmann, Emin's comrade, has written just enough of it to show that it is worth studying in detail. Dr. Stuhlmann says he hopes some explorer will visit this mountainous country west of Victoria Nyanza and southeast of Lake Albert Edward, which Emin was compelled to pass through hurriedly, and which no white man had ever seen before.

"South of the lake," writes Dr. Stuhlmann, "extends two great plains, one stretching far to the east and the other to the southwest, with a big forest region in between. The eastern plain is bordered on the east by the high mountains of Butumbi and Pororo. These mountains are lofty, and there are many of them, but we saw them only at a distance. At their southern end is a range of five mountains, stretching in a southwest direction, each of them larger than any of the other summits. They are isolated cones at considerable distances from one another very jagged, perpendicular and pointed. The cone which is furthest east was seen by the Stanley expedition on its march south, and figures on the maps as Mfumbiro, that is to say, "The Cook." A glance shows that these mountains are volcanoes, and according to the natives, one of them is in frequent eruption. This is the most southern of the five brother peaks."

Dr. Stuhlmann estimates the height of this volcano at over 22,000 feet. Its eastern slope is almost perpendicular. The natives say that often at night its top is crowned with flames, and a tremendous roar is heard which they liken to the bellowing of a great herd of cattle. All these events are formed of lava. Dr. Stuhlmann says the region appears to be covered with forests. He regards it as one of the most remarkable districts he has seen in Africa, and it probably will not long remain unexplored.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NEWTON'S HEAVE and COUGH CURE.
A GUARANTEED HEAVE CURE

will positively cure HEAVES, Colds, Chronic Cough, Indigestion, Distemper and Skin Eruptions. An infallible remedy for expelling worms and a grand conditioner. Used for Surgeons, Toledo, Ohio. MARSHALL'S HOOF CURE Quarter Cracks, Scratch, Contracted Feet, &c. Price, each $1.00 per pkg. SOLD BY DEALERS.

Buckeye Bottling Works
PILSENER, LAGER.
EXPORT BEERS!
Ales, Porter, Stout and Mt. Clemens Bavarian Water promptly delivered to families, hotels and trade in general.
ADAM ULLRICH
122 and 124 S. Chair
Phone 214

A NOBLE CAUSE.

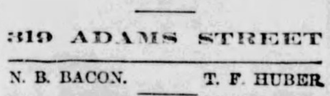
Commander Dean.

Commander James S. Dean, of General Grant Post, G. A. R., Rondout, N. Y., contracted an aggravated stomach trouble in the Army which resulted in chronic dyspepsia. Physicians without number prescribed but he suffered untold misery until he used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. "After using it a week, says Commander Dean, I felt better, and in a short while was entirely cured, that terrible distress and food breaking up sour in my throat had all gone. To-day, there isn't a healthier man on earth. Comrades! if you're not well, try this great medicine on my recommendation, it's guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

Quartermaster Hale.

"I desire, says Quartermaster Wilbur L. Hale, of Pratt Post, G. A. R., Kingston, N. Y., to request my Comrades to use Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, if troubled with Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Constipation, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Troubles. It cured me of a most horrible case of Salt Rheum. Physicians gave me up but Favorite Remedy healed every sore, strengthened my nerves and muscles. I now enjoy life."

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED
—FOR—



—AT—
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The Optician.
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ARCHITECTS,
33 and 34 Chamber of Commerce.

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READY RELIEF
NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.
The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.
It surpasses all other remedies in the wonderful power which it possesses of curing
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.
For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Colds, Congestions, Inflammations, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, or any other Pain, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.
Thirty to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Sea-sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chills and Fever.
SUMMER COMPLAINT,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
Price 50c per bottle. Sold by druggists.

H, IF I ONLY HAD HER
Complexion! Why, it is easily obtained
Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Erie Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1892.

for improving Erie street from the southwest gutter line of Logan street to the northeast gutter line of North Railroad avenue by paving the central thirty feet thereof with either Medina Stone, Cedar Blocks, Vitrified Bricks, Asphalt Blocks or Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, gutters, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

17sept-e-o-d-4-wks

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Floyd Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1892.

for improving Floyd street from the paving in Warren street to the paving in Fulton street by paving the central twenty-two feet thereof with Trinidad Asphalt, laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Thousand Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

17sept-e-o-d-4-wks

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bartlett Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock as noon of Monday,

THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1892.

for improving Bartlett street from 22nd street to Lawrence avenue by paving the central thirty-two feet thereof with either Medina Stone, Cedar Blocks, Vitrified Bricks, Asphalt Blocks or Trinidad Asphalt, together with the necessary grading, curbing, gutters, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Five Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

17sept-e-o-d-4-wks

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Walnut Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock as noon of Monday,

THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1892.

for improving Walnut street from the paving in Bancroft street to the northwesterly gutter line of Seneca street by paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with either Medina Stone, Cedar Blocks, Vitrified Bricks, Asphalt Blocks or Trinidad Asphalt, together with the necessary grading, curbing, gutters, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

17sept-e-o-d-4-wks

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Dorr Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1892.

for improving Dorr street from the westerly gutter line of Leuk street to the easterly gutter line of Waite avenue, by paving the central thirty-six feet thereof with either Medina Stone, Cedar Blocks, Vitrified Bricks, Asphalt Blocks or Trinidad Asphalt, together with the necessary grading, curbing, gutters, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and the acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Thousand Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

17sept-e-o-d-4-wks

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A. R. SISSON, Manager.

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For the cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Tobacco Habits, and Neurasthenia.
Ypsilanti is noted as one of the most beautiful cities of Michigan, and is a favorite health resort. It is upon the Michigan Central, and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads, thirty miles west of Detroit, and forty miles northwest of Toledo.
It is the aim of the managers to maintain the
FINEST KEELEY INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.
A model brick club house, fitted with bowling alley, billiard rooms, card, lounging and club rooms; out-door amusements, boating, bathing, fishing, beautiful drives, fine scenery, healthy climate, pure water and the best possible personal attention, are prominent features.
The bath house, supplied with the celebrated Ypsilanti Mineral Waters, that is second to none in curative properties, is a special feature. Institute patients are supplied the bath free of cost. For full information and illustrated souvenir, address
The Keeley Institute,
Or Agent Keeley Institute, 706 Madison Street, Toledo, O.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

94 MILES SHORTER 110 MILES SHORTEST
NEW ORLEANS CINCINNATI
94 Miles the Shortest. 8 Hours the Quickest.
Cincinnati to New Orleans
SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS.
110 Miles the Shortest. 7 Hours the Quickest.
CINCINNATI TO ST AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA
The only line running through Sleeping Cars.
ONLY LINE FROM CINCINNATI TO Chattanooga, Tenn., Fort Payne, Ala., Meridian, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., Shreveport, La.
20 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Lexington, Ky.
8 Hours Quickest Cincinnati to Knoxville, Tenn.
116 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Atlanta and Augusta, Ga.
114 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Anniston, Ala.
20 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Birmingham, Ala.
5 Hours Quickest Cincinnati to Mobile, Ala.
Direct connections at New Orleans and Shreveport for TEXAS, MEXICO and CALIFORNIA.
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ALL IN A SPORTING WAY.

What the Base Ball People Are Doing.

Gossip of the Diamond, Turf and Ring.

Closing of the League Season—Miscellaneous General News for Bee Readers.

President George Wagner declares that the Washington club salary list is the fourth largest in the league, and that the Senators are nearly $10,000 higher priced than the Clevelands. He sees where mistakes have been made, and says that hereafter things will be conducted differently. Too many changes have been made, too many opportunities lost to secure good men when they were available, and too much dead timber has been carried.

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Three times since joining the Clevelands has John Clarkson been pitted against his old club, and each time he has suffered defeat. It is a bitter pill to swallow, but John can take comfort in the fact that two of the defeats were not due so much to him as to the poor work of the team back of him.

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Probably the hardest loser in the base ball business is President Byrne, of the Brooklyns. President Von der Ahe is not in it with the Brooklyn's chief. Probably no team in the profession ever had more good luck than the Brooklyns. While everything is coming smooth President Byrne is one of the nicest men possible. He can smile serenely and talk delightfully. But let a little hard luck strike the Bridegrooms and President Byrne is just about as agreeable a travelling companion as a case of small-pox. He hasn't a good word for anybody when the team is on the toboggan.

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Players who are now receiving their $3,000, $4,000 and $5,000 a year will be fortunate if they get more than $400 per month next season, and that will be paid to those players who both play and manage, says Sam Crane in the New York Press. The salaries will range from $100 per month as the minimum to $400 per month as the maximum. The amount to be paid players has already been discussed by the magnates, and at the next league meeting a scale will probably be adopted. President John T. Brush, of the Cincinnati club is outspoken in his belief that $250 per month is a large salary to pay any player.

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It is reported that Curt Welch is stranded in the west, unable to get back to his family in Baltimore. Whisky has not only robbed him of that wonderful quickness and judgment that made him the prettiest and most phenomenal of fielders, but has left him and his family penniless.

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Birmingham has a great jewel in Pitcher Mauck. He is doing great work. The Southern league has some coming pitchers, among them Duke, of New Orleans; Wadsworth and Jonts of Atlanta; Hughey, of Macon, and Baker and Keenan, of Chattanooga.

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"Chicago cranks amuse me a great deal," says Anson. "When we had that winning streak, taking 13 consecutive games, the people thought we were a strong club, but we weren't. I never saw a team play a luckier game than we did for awhile there. Why, we won on our luck and nothing else. On the other hand, during the last month we have been putting up rotten ball in the eyes of most of our patrons, while in reality we've been outplaying our visitors day after day, although, until the recent turn in the tide, we have been losing steadily."

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"Base ball seems to be going to the dogs. This is a plain and honest statement, which is made with the greatest regret, but when it comes to a pass that League clubs can play in a big city like New York and share less than $200 between them for three days there must be something wrong. The St. Louis club played two games in New York, and received as its share of the gate receipts less than $100 each game. This statement is made by Chris Von der Ahe, president of the St. Louis club. He also states that the Cincinnati club drew less money than this in Brooklyn. In Philadelphia there has been a great falling off in the attendance, and the interest has been decreasing ever since the second championship season began. The twelve club league and the two seasons have been a marked failure, and the public have decided that they will not support the monopolists who now control the game. The short-sighted policy pursued by the magnates has brought the game just where I predicted it would, and if it is to be redeemed there must be a radical reconstruction. Cleveland and Pittsburg are reported to be the only two cities that will make money this year. Boston will come out about even, and Philadelphia may do the same, although it is doubtful. Cincinnati made a pile of money the first season, but has dropped it during the second season. Louisville is in a hole, and Washington and Baltimore have also fallen behind. St. Louis has had the worst season in years, and as a whole the league will quit a big loser. There is no probability of bettering the situation upon the present lines, and the only hope for the game seems to be a return to two major organizations of eight clubs each. When there were two clubs in Philadelphia there was great rivalry and the interest was kept at fever heat. The Phillies have played well enough this year to deserve big crowds, yet they are now playing to empty benches. This was not the case when the Athletics were in existence. If base ball is to live there must be a return to the old lines," says a writer in an eastern exchange.

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The leading long hitters in the League have done execution with the willow in this manner—so Clarence Dow figures it out:

	2 BH	3 BH	HR
Long	8	3	1
Duffy	5	6	3
Ewing	5	5	2
J. O'Rourke	11	1	6
Burke	6	2	5
Fuller	8	3	1
Doyle	11	0	2
Brouthers	7	6	2
Burns	6	8	1
T. Daly	7	4	2
Thompson	9	4	0
Hallman	6	7	1
Connor	13	2	2
Delehanty	10	11	2
Allen	8	5	0
Stovey	8	11	2
Sutcliffe	7	4	1
Shindle	3	9	1
Beckley	6	7	3
J. Kelly	6	6	0
Dahlen	6	7	3
Ryan	8	5	0
Anson	12	7	0
Decker	5	7	0
Childs	8	3	1
Davis	7	4	2
McKean	7	5	0
Zimmer	15	7	0
Holliday	10	5	2
Werden	8	1	2

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The full and complete standing of the clubs in the Southern League for the second season is as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. Ct.
Birmingham	41	30	11	.732
New Orleans	41	29	12	.710
Mobile	41	24	17	.585
Atlanta	41	22	19	.536
Macon	38	17	21	.447
Montgomery	40	15	25	.375
Memphis	42	13	29	.309
Chattanooga	38	11	27	.289

Below is the final standing of the League in the first season:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. Ct.
Chattanooga	82	52	30	.634
Montgomery	84	51	33	.607
Mobile	79	41	38	.519
Birmingham	80	41	39	.512
Atlanta	82	37	45	.451
New Orleans	81	36	45	.444
Macon	82	34	48	.415
Memphis	80	32	48	.400

Will Play Off Now.

Chattanooga, who won the first pennant, will now play off a series of nine games with Birmingham and the winner of the majority of these games will be declared the champions of the Southern League for the season of 1892. In all probability all of these nine games will be played in the cities interested or five in Chattanooga and four in Birmingham.

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"Up to date we have paid out over $37,800 in salaries," said a Pittsburg magnate, "and still fe have one more month's salaries to pay. We have taken in more money than any other club in the league, and still it looks just no was though we would quit the season anywhere from $5,000 to $10,000 in a hole. That's a good deal, now, isn't it? Outside of salaries we couldn't run our team any cheaper than at present. Just as soon as the present contracts run out new ones will bt offered the players, and those new contracts be built on the idea that $30,000 will be offered the players, and those new and so you can see that some of our high-priced men will have to accept big reductions in salary. The game won't stand the present salaries, even in the best cities, and of that number Pittsburg is about the chief city. We will pay their salaries in full for this season, and they ought not to kick, for the other clubs all reduced their high-priced men either before or when the second season opened. The Chicago and Cleveland teams were both cheap, and neither one can make much. If Pittsburg can't make money under such circumstances where do you think the other teams will land? Cincinnati will drop from $15,000 to $20,000 in the season, I am sure, and the New York people will lose money. Brooklyn has done well in attendance, but will also lose money. Salaries must come down, I tell you."

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President Young has decided that if the ball strike the batsman on a missed third strike he is entitled to a base.

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Big Catcher Milligan has been released by Washington.

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Ex-Manager Arthur Irwin attends all the games played in Washington. He and Manager Wagner are still on friendly footing.

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Jack McMahon will lead the fielding short stops this season.

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"Kid" Gleason, the star pitcher of the Browns, says he is never worried by a hard-hitting batsman. He does the best he can and believes the fielders should do the same.

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The present Louisville team is the most expensive the Louisville club ever had, and the directors will consider themselves lucky if the club comes out even on the season.

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Harry Stovey has been appointed field captain of the Baltimores.

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St. Louis has now tried six third basemen.

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The most disgusted man in baseball is President Byrne of Brooklyn. During the Browns' last visit to the City of Churches Caruthers played great ball, both at the bat and in the field. It was amusing to hear Byrne kick himself for having released Bobby just to please Captain Ward.

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New York base ball critics now assert that Ewing would never have attained the reputation he enjoyed as a catcher if Keefe and Welch had not been easy pitchers to hold.

—::—::—

Jack Brennan is still catching for Butte.

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Morgan Murphy has stepped right into the harness now that "the farmer" has been disabled.

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Chattanooga is to be controlled by a stock company next year.

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Eddie Burke has made more home runs in the second season than any other player in the league save one. He and Dahlen are tied on five.

—::—::—

Al Lawson, who recently took amateur players over to England claiming that he had arranged a series of games there, is now charged with having deserted them, leaving them without a cent. It is said that Lawson is on his way to Australia. Lawson was with Atlanta for a while this season.

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Peter McNabb and "Kid" Baldwin are doing some good battery work for Los Angeles.

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Tully has been released by Helena and has signed with Phillipsburg.

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"Kid" Camp is having quite a hard time with Col. Robinson's Oaklands. The opposing teams always seem to have on their batting clothes when they face him.

—::—::—

Charlie Irwin is fielding nicely in his new position at short field for Oakland and is hitting the ball hard.

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A San Francisco paper says: "Hatfield, the short stop of the Seattle team, might have been playing with the Oakland team now had he not wanted too much salary. He was offered $140 a month and wanted $175." Nevertheless, he is getting more from Helena than his terms were to Oakland.

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Gus McGinnis is keeping up his wonderful pitching over at Helena. In his first game he defeated the old Tacoma team, now at Missoula, by a score of 9 to 1. Hatfield and Hassamer are also playing good ball.

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Tony Mullane has met with retributive justice for leaving the Cincinnatis in the lurch. He has been losing games right along for Butte in minor league company, and a few days ago had his hand split while trying to catch a fly in center field.

—::—::—

Tom Fullwood, the Pittsburg base ball writer, asserts: "There is no use mincing words about it. When a team gets Beldwin on the run he is a veritable sprinter. All they have to do is to touch the young man up a little, and then he falls down in remarkably easy and graceful style.

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Glenalvin is playing a fine second base for Los Angeles.

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Frank Ward is among the first nine League batsmen for the second season.

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Several other players are to be released by the New York club.

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Betts and Katz are playing a good field and are hitting hard.

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Ewing is playing as good a game as he ever did in his life.

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Merritt, the young back stop of the Louisville nine, resembles Morgan Murphy in his actions when behind the bat. He is as quick as a flash, and he handles the delivery of Sanders and the other twirlers in fine shape.

—::—::—

Elmer Smith is very weak, having now been on the sick list for ten days, but he plays ball all the time.

—::—::—

Big Ben Sanders is reputed to be the highest salaried pitcher in the league. He is also the hardest hitting pitcher with probably the exception of Stivetts.

—::—::—

The Baltimore club will lose $7,000 on the season. For a tail ender that is not a bad showing.

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Baltimore and Washington have tried more players than any club in the profession.

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Knowles is a fair player and an earnest worker, but he is hardly strong enough for a Giant.

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There is some talk of Sunday base ball in Chicago after the close of the regular season in October.

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De Wolf Hopper and Marshall P. Wilder are two of the Giants' most loyal "rooters."

—::—::—

There is no more popular player in New York to-day than young Doyle.

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Glasscock thinks that the old eight-club circuit will be re-established.

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Mobile's first and second basemen and Memphis' short stop and third basemen are four good, strong men for the rub games.

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The bleacher contingent in Baltimore delight in mercilessly guying and roasting the Baltimore players whenever a misplay is made.

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"Lath" is again playing his old game at third.

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Van Haltren, of the Baltimores, is falling off remarkably in his batting of late.

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Baltimore has used up eight pitchers and twelve infielders, and is still trying to improve in these departments.

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Chattanooga claims Bob Gilks for '93. He is now playing second for Mobile in fine style.

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Catcher Miller, of Pittsburg, has a great way of sliding to first and then coming up quickly on his feet.

—::—::—

"Mike" Kelly and John Glasscock dropped two rolls of the "long green" when Sullivan dropped at New Orleans. Unless somebody gives "Mike" a string of Guttenburg tips next winter, and "Jack" finds another old oyster can, there will be famine in both families.

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Buck Ewing has been the cause of no end of trouble to the New York management. They fear to release him for he is too valuable a man to let go if there is any prospect of this ever getting into permanent good shape.

—::—::—

Anson has been with the Chicagos since 1876, and McPhee has been eleven seasons with the Cincinnatis. Anson does not compare with most of the first basemen of to-day, but Pfeffer is McPhee's only rival as a second baseman.

—::—::—

Anson is said to be thinner and to weigh less than he has in years. He does not deny that he may manage and captain the New Yorks next season.

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Manager Powers is again experimenting with is New York Giants. Says he: "The work will be kept up all winter, and when next season opens I will have a team built on the lines of the Clevlands, containing no stars, and only hard, earnest team workers."

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Mullane, Clarkson, Hutchinson, Sanders, Crane and Weyhing have each held opposing teams down to one hit this year. Stivetts is the only league pitcher who has shut out an opposing team without a hit.

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Joe Werrick is playing second base for Butte.

—::—::—

Danny Minnehan is lifting the ball hard for Butte.

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Caruthers will be given full charge of the St. Louis club next season.

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Tom Brown and Jim Corbett used to play ball together. The champion is very clever in ball tossing.

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Catcher Sharp, of Montgomery, is a utility man that can be depended upon. He has caught, played short and is now in right.

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Jimmy Galvin seems to have been lost sight of entirely.

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NickReeder has returned to Louisville.

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ExPitcher Jim McCormick, notwithstanding his absorption in horse racing, still retains an intrest in base ball. He is general manager of the Paterson Base Ball and Athletic association.

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One of the best general players in the New England league is McCarthy of the Salems, who has been playing every position in the nine, and of late has most of work at second. He is a fine outfielder, a hard hitter and a fleet runner.

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Center Fielder Delahanty, of the Phillies, is still confined to his bed, and may not be able to play for some days.

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President Soden, of the Boston club, declares that base ball now occupies precisely the same position it did in 1882 and that it will take several years to place it on that pedestal from which it was thrown by the Brotherhood folly of two years ago.

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Tough Willie Bill McGill, who was turned down by the Cincinnati club for boozing, is pitching fine ball in the Wisconsin league.

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Joe Hornung's $35,600 inheritance does not seem to have materialized yet. It is a very insignificant base ball player who at some stage of his professional career doesn't have a stray uncle die and leave him a fortune.

—::—::—

Anson has not played a game of base ball this season in which he has not called down the umpire for not declaring balks on the opposing pitcher. The joke of it is that never once during the whole season has his kicking been of any avail. This is probably because the umpires either don't know what a balk is or are afraid to call one for fear of getting themselves into hot water.

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The old time catcher, Joe Crotty, is with Helena.

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Hardie Richardson, who has been carried for months by New York, was served with the "ten days' notice to skip" this week.

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O'Rourke may yet sign with St. Louis.

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Andy Sommers is handling McGill's delivery in a clever manner.

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Gilbert, who pitched for Baltimore against Cleveland, is a Havre de Grace hayseed, big as a barn. He is six feet tall and weighs 180 pounds and can pitch a likely ball.

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Miller beats anything for pulling his club out of the hole. Several times with a man on third and only one or two out, he rose to the occasion and retired the opposing side.

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Manager Ned Hanlon blames Baltimore's downfall to Billy Hallgan's ruffinism in assaulting and disabling "Cub" Stricker.

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With the release of Jim O'Rourke by New York Anson remains the only player in the leaugune who strated with that organization.

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Frank Carroll, who played third base for the Joliets, is seriously sick at his home in Chicago with typhoid and malarial fever, contracted while playing in the Southern league.

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Pitcher Knell was given notice of his release last week by Harry Wright. The popular manager of the Phillies is at present negotiating for the service of two star pitchers, but refuses to make public their names at present.

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Anson does not think that the New York club in its reorganized form is at all to be feared. It will be a long time, according to him, before those who left that club can be replaced.

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TedLarkin is down for release by Washington.

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Manager McGunnigle says that his short stop, Shannon, is a wonder and one of the coming ball tossers of the country. He says that the way the boy covers his ground is something wonderful.

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Donovan plays a great game in right field and is also able to hold up his end with the stick.

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It is remarkable to what extent grey horses have figured on the American turf. Is it because Messenger, the alleged fountain-head of speed at the trotting gait, was a flea-bitten grey? One thing is sure, the grey horses of the trotting turf have been the staunchest and sturdiest of race horses. Not only on the race course has he won distinction, but in the various departments of labor. Superintendents of street car stables will tell you that the grey horse will do more work and last longer than horses of any other color. Whether worked to street cars or express wagons, the family carriage or the plough, he has been distinguished for beauty and endurance. There is a general idea that Australian horses of grey color are the most enduring, because they are not so susceptible to heat. However this may be, for some reason or other, the Arab of the desert is more partial to grey horses. The white horse is the most fashionable horse of the desert. If the theory can be established that all the renowned trotters of America have descended from Messenger, then Messenger is the most illustrious grey horse of the age, for his blood has given to the world the greatest race horses ever known.

Among the grey horses that have appeared before the public, and whose names are inseperable from the American trotting turf, are the following: Hopeful, 2:14 3-4, with a wagon-mark of 2:16 1-2; Lucy, the pacer, with 2:14 after name; Alabaster, 1:15; Phil Thompson, 2:16 1-2; Charley Ford, 2:16 3-4; Hendrx, 2:17; Independence, 2:21 1-4; Sallie Benton, 4-year-old record, 2:17 3-4; Handicap, 2:22; Glen Miller, 2:18; Conway, 2:22 1-4; Sea Foam, 2:24 1-2; Shepard Boy, 2:23 1-2; Tanner Boy, 2:22 1-2; Crown Prince, 2:25; Kitty Bates, 2:19; Emma B., 2:22. In the great race at Hartford in 1881, between Piedmont and Edwin Thorne, Emma B. lapped the winner out in 2:17. In 1881 at Mystic Park, Boston, there was a contest between Hopeful and Charley Ford, when Hopeful was beaten in 2:18 3-4, 2:22 1-2, 2:22, 2:19 3-4, Hopeful took the second heat. In a free-for-all race at Quincy, Ill., September 11, 1879, Hopeful met the grey mare Lucy, pacer. Lucy had then a record of 2:14, Hopeful won in straight heats in 2:16 1-2, 2:17 and 2:18 1-4.

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Little Albert has now a record of 2:12 3-4. Should he get his head in front at Columbia or Nashville, he will close the season with a mark of about 2:10.

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Fannie Wilcox is beginning to come back to her speed. She stepped a mile at Rochester last week in 2:16 1-4. Favora worked a mile the same day in 2:15 3-4.

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P. Taylor, the owner of Mascot, is anxious to meet Flying Jib in a match for $2,000. Their battle ground is Buffalo, but the chance for these pacers coming together there is very slim.

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Riley Medium, 2:11. Nina Medium, 2:17 1-4 and Ashman, 2:19 3-4, are being campaigned by John McKinny, whose headquarters are at Hornellsville, N .Y.

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Ambassador has been credited this season with Amoskeg 2:26, Royal Anderson 2:28, Lucy W. 2:25 1-4, Black Wilkes, 2:28 1-4, and Ebony Wilkes 2:29 3-4.

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Charley Smith, by Altar., landed the yearling stake at the Ohio State fair. He stepped a half in 1:33.

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Re-Election by Electioneer out of Lady Russell, has stepped a mile in 2:17 3-4. Lee H., is also going fast, as he showed a half in 1:03 1-2 recently.

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Alma Mater will have over a hundred representatives in the 2:30 list by the end of this year.

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The brown mare, Little Daisy, 2:20 1-4, by French's Bushaw, is 13 years old. She will trot a mile in the teens before end of the season.

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There is a fast son of Mambrino King owned out in South Dakota. He is called King Patchen. Last week he chased a horse out in 2:22 1-4.

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Lady Princeton, 2:15 1-4, is booked to take a shy at Manager's 3-year-old pacing record of 2:11 1-2. She is a sister to Guy Princeton, 2:18 1-4.

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Czar by Russia, will get a mark of 2:15 before the end of the season.

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There is now a covered track at Cumberland Park, Nashville, Tenn.

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The 3-year-old Dandy O., paced a mile in 2:13 at Holton.

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Dandy Jim by Young Jim, has reduced his record to 2:17 3-4.

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Gen. Turner was not so successful this year as in the past.

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Mattie H., 2:11 1-4, was bought in Lexington last February for $1,600.

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There will be any number of dash races on the programs of 1893.

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Axtell is back in his box stall at Terre Haute, Ind.

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Flying Jib, 2:07, and Martha Wilkes were foaled in 1883.

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The well-known trainer John Payne is on the sick list.

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Sulfonal, by Nutwood, has now a mark of 2:36 3-4.

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The three brothers, Anteo, Antevolo and Anteros, are now represented in the 2:30 list.

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There are some very queer things found in the Cascade mountains, Oregon. Near the summit of the range east of Roseburg, were recently found porphyry bowlders that so closely resembled watermelons in size, shape and color, that it would puzzle an expert to tell the difference without putting his hands on them.

The average annual rainfall in the United States is 29.6 inches, the variations ranging from 0 to 125 inches.

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TELEPHONE 448

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Esther B. Wilcox, late of Lucas county, Ohio, deceased.

GEORGE VETTER, Administrator.

Dated at Toledo, this 17th day of September, 1892.

first pub sat sept-24-oct-1-8

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$ 750—620 White street, 5-room cottage.
$ 850—622 White street, 1 1-2 story, 6 rooms.
$1150—New 7-room house (being built), Wheeling avenue.
$1200—New 7 room house, Ontario street, near Chicago ave.
$ 950—James street, near Wheeling railroad, 6-room cottage.
$1000—Navarre avenue, near East Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS.

Maplewood avenue at $25 per foot.
Hicks street, 30x124, $475.
Dorr street, near Waite, $25 per foot.
Gordon street, near Daniels street, 40x147, $450.
Lincoln avenue, near Lawrence, 35x120, $850.
Monroe street, near 19th, $65 per foot.

WRIGHT & RUSSELL,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
235 ST. CLAIR ST
BODDY HOUSE BLOCK.

FEE BILL.

As adopted at a meeting held by the directors of Lucas county infirmary, Lucas county, Ohio, August 16, 1892, to adjust and regulate doctor's bills.

Office prescriptions and medicine	$ .25
Visits in city with medicine	.50
Only one visit allowed per day unless ordered by nearest trustee.	
Outside the city 60 cents for the first mile and 40 cents for each additional mile, or fraction of a half mile or over.	
OBSTETRICS.	
Ordinary case of labor and one visit afterward	5.00
Miscarriage	5.00
Reducing fractures, setting small bones and ribs	3.00
Setting arms and legs	5.00
REDUCING DISLOCATIONS.	
Arms and legs	7.00
Fingers, toes, ribs and small bones	2.00
MINOR OPERATIONS.	
Lancing tumors, etc.	.25
Vaccination against smallpox, single case	.20
Vaccination, ten cases or more	.10
Consulting physician in serious cases	5.00
Amputation of thigh	25.00
Amputation of leg	15.00
Amputation of arm	10.00
Amputation of forearm	10.00
Amputation of fingers and toes, each	1.50
Amputation of hip joint	50.00

A fee of $10 will be allowed one assistant in amputating hip, thigh or leg; on arm, $5.

GEO. W. REYNOLDS,
H. BAUMBACH,
W. W. CODER,
Infirmary Directors.

Toledo Flour & Feed Company
J. E. REYNOLDS, Manager,
SUCCESSORS TO
CHAS. NUENDORFF, 508 SUMMIT STREET
Will keep in stock all the best and most popular brands of
FLOUR
THE BEST MILL FEED
That can be found in the market.
All at Prices That Will Surely Please.
PHONE 261 OR CALL AT
508 Summit Street

CAMPAIGN DRUMS
Big Variety! Big Stock!
Low Prices!
Ignaz Fischer's Music House
229 SUMMIT STREET.

The Mormon Elders' Book on Sexual Strength, mailed free to married men, address T. A. Cronch, 240 Grand St., New York.

REAL ESTATE.

THEY ARE GOING FAST.

This house and 11 lots have been sold in the last eight days,

TO CLOSE UP BALANCE OF

Cherry Grove Addition

Will continue the sale at Same Reduced Prices,

On Frederick, Walnut and Mark Streets.

Sewer and Grading!

Without Cost to Purchaser. High and Dry.

Mark street now is open to Cherry Street. Will sell these lots at less than first prices for 30 days. $10 cash payment, $5 per month, with 6 per cent. interest. No reserve. Must be sold. First come gets choice.

L. Bateman will be at the branch office, corner Walnut and Mark streets, from 3 to 8 p. m. daily.

R. W. SMITH
310 Superior Street.

EWING PLACE

This property is nicely built up with attractive homes; the few remaining lots on Indiana Avenue and Missouri street, between Ewing and Hawley streets, are very desirable. They will be sold at reasonable prices to the right persons on

$10 Monthly Payments

This is the most attractive addition of 8th ward property south of Oakwood avenue. All lots have sewerage, stone sidewalks and large shade trees. Everything has been done to make the property the best possible for homes at moderate price. Look at these lots and see

IRVING B. HIETT,
243 St. Clair Street.

A. E. MACOMBER & CO.,
108 SUMMIT STREET.

FOR RENT—No. 802 Lagrange street; large dwelling 10 rooms, suitable for boarding house or two neighborly families, $18.

FOR RENT—No. 451 Hamilton street; large dwelling; 10 rooms; suitable for large family or boarding house, $17.

FOR RENT—No. 1811 North 14th street, dwelling 6 rooms, $1,300.

FOR RENT—No. 1007 Heston street, neat cottage 5 rooms, $10.

FOR RENT—Dwellings in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—No. 425 Knower street, two-story dwelling 7 rooms, mantle, cellar, well, cistern, barn, etc.

FOR SALE—New cottage Ewing street, near Forrer, 5 rooms, ready October 1st; two cottages on Hoag street, near Washington street; two houses on Worthington street, East Side; two cottages on White street, East Side, ready October 1st; two cottages on Knower street, between Maumee avenue and Dix streets. Dwelling No. 1520 Collingwood avenue, and dwelling No. 130 21st street; all modern improvements.

We have for sale on terms that will suit, fine dwelling lots on the following streets: In the Ninth ward—On South street, on Knower street, on Crittenden ave., on Lee street, on Summer street, on Hiett ave. In the Eighth ward—On Oakwood ave., on Bartlett street, on Washington street, on Hicks street, on Collingwood ave., on 22d street, on Wisconsin street, on Missouri st., on Illinois street, on Forrer street. In Auburndale—On Monroe street, on Milburn ave., on Macomber street, on Auburn ave. In the Seventh ward—On Vermont ave., on Franklin ave., on Lagrange street, Locust street, Austin street, Weber street and Marston ave. Lots on Lagrange street, Heston ave. and in Parkland addition. In East Toledo—On Mott ave., Worthington street, White street, Raymer street.

We have lots in many other parts of the city. Will take orders for the construction of cottages and dwellings with payments on terms of 5 to 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

FOR SALE
Cheap, if Taken at Once.

80 feet on Madison, corner 22nd street; good house, barn, etc. For price call on A. J. J. Machen, 310 Superior street.

Great Bargain—75 feet on Magnolia street; splendid neighborhood, stone pavement, etc. Only $1,500. A. J. J. Machen, 310 Superior street.

15 lots on Fulton street; low price for cash; 2 lots on Machen street; 6 lots on Delaware avenue; 900 feet front north side Boston street; will sell the whole or in lots to suit purchaser, or will exchange property on Boston, Fulton or Collingwood for unincumbered improved city real estate or for stock of dry goods; 10 lots on Central avenue between Cherry and Collingwood; 1 lot 100x300 on Collingwood; 400x200 corner Collingwood and Central avenue; 29 lots on Pratt street, near Wheeling Shop, $10 per foot; lots on Gordon street; 54 feet corner Broadway and Newton street; 2 lots facing east on Fulton between Batavia and Winthrop; 32 acres, Stickney avenue, near 10-Mile Creek, splendid garden land; 30 acres Washington township, 2-story frame house, barn, orchard, etc., etc., $1,500; lots in Humboldt addition, 50x150, $150 each; 80 acres near Burlingame, Kansas, 17 miles from Topeka, $1,600. Call up Phone 1000 or 310 Superior street.

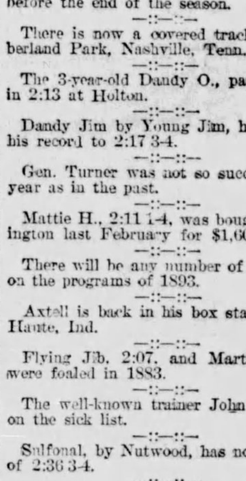
A. J. J. MACHEN.

FOR SALE

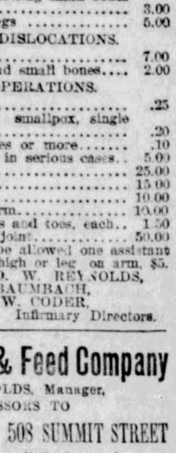
Having sold all of the residences which we erected on Melrose street, in Walton Bros. Addition, and having commenced the erection of others, with modern conveniences, nine (9) rooms and bath room, with large attics and cellars, brick all laid in cement under entire houses, both gases, city water, sewers, stone sidewalks, with all improvements paid for, we would be pleased to have those looking for a house of moderate cost, with modern conveniences, to come and see the class of material and workmanship of the houses we are building.

25 Nice Residence Lots in the addition at $1,000 each.

IRA A. RICHARDSON & SON
3 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.



THE Stevens Filter Co.'s CHOLERA PREVENTIVES!



It is a fact well known to physicians who are familiar with the history of cholera epidemics of 1835 and 1854, that the disease was peculiarly fatal in the lime stone districts of the country, where the inhabitants drank water from wells. It was proven by a leading physician in a Southern city that not a single family who used filtered cistern or river water suffered from the disease. Health Office Fisher when he advised the citizens of Toledo to quit using well water struck the keynote of cholera sanitation.

All kinds of Filters thoroughly repacked with fresh material. Call Phone 562

We are prepared to furnish our Filters, that have a national reputaton for worth, at low prices and upon easy terms of payment. Call at our works, 322 nd 324 Water Street, Toledo, or upon dealers named below.

THE · STEVENS · FILTER · CO.

Bostwick, Braun & Co.,	Toledo.	J. C. Weeber,	Toledo.	J. L. Scott,	Defiance, O.
The Stollberg & Clapp Co.,	"	E. A. Eversman,	"	Sieb & Baier,	Monroe, Mich.
Wortsmith & Marquardt,	"	B. A. Stevens,	"	C. T. Pope,	Bowling Green, O
Draper & Nugent,	"	A. R. Champney,	Perrysburg, O.	W. K. Evans,	Grand Rapids, O
Chapman Hardware Co.,	"	R. R. Heller & Co.,	Napoleon, O.		

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Fun and Frolic for the Little Ones.

The Bee Reading Club at Blarney Castle.

The Story of the Courtship of Myles Standish—Good Stories and Puzzles.

THE SUGAR PLUM TREE.

Have you ever heard of the sugar plum tree?
'Tis a marvel of great renown!
It blooms on the shore of the Lollypop Sea
In the garden of Shut-Eye Town;
The fruit that it bears is so wondrously sweet
(As those who have tasted it say)
That good little children have only to eat
Of that fruit to be happy next day.

When you've got to the tree, you would have a hard time
To capture the fruit which I sing:
The tree is so tall that no person could climb
To the boughs where the sugar plums swing!
But up in the tree sits a chocolate cat,
And a gingerbread dog prows below—
And this is the way you contrive to get at
Those sugar plums tempting you so:

You say but the word to that gingerbread dog,
And he barks with such terrible zest
That the chocolate cat is at once all agog,
As her swelling proportions attest.
And the chocolate cat goes cavorting around
From this leafy limb unto that,
And the sugar plums tumble, of course, to the ground—
Hurrah for that chocolate cat!

There are marsh mallows, gum drops and peppermint canes,
With stripings of scarlet and gold,
And you carry away of the treasure that rains
As much as your apron can hold!
So come, little child, cuddle closer to me
In your dainty white night cap and gown,
And I'll rock you away to that sugar plum tree
In the garden of Shut-Eye Town.
—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

THE NEWEST GAMES.

A Musical Jingle for Parlor Play—A New Newsboy Idea.

Here is a new musical game for children. To begin it as it should be begun, let the children stand in a circle and are numbered in rotation from one to ten. They join hands and, while going once round, sing the following couplet:

The children now stand still while baby number ten sings to the same air:

I am baby number ten,
But must leave to buy a pen.

Number ten then leaves the circle and walks around until joined by the rest. The remaining nine babies circle round once, singing:

Babies nine, join in our ring,
Hear us while we gladly sing.

They now stand still while number nine sings:

I am baby number nine,
But must leave to go and dine.

She leaves the ring while the rest circle once around and sing their chorus:

Babies eight join in our ring,
Hear us while we gladly sing.

The remaining verses are as follows, with the chorus repeated after each verse:

I am baby number eight,
But I can no longer wait.

I am baby number seven,
But must leave to buy some leaven.

I am baby number six,
But must go to pick up sticks.

I am baby number five,
But must leave to take a drive.

I am baby number four,
But must rest, my foot is sore.

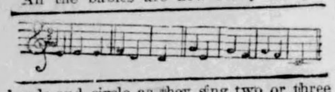
I am baby number three,
But must leave to take my tea.

I am baby number two,
But have something else to do.

Baby number one is now left standing alone and sings:

I am baby number one,
I am left to sing alone.
But I loudly clap my hands,
And each baby round me stands.

All the babies are now ready to join



hands and circle as they sing two or three times over:

Babies ten join in our ring,
Hear us while we gladly sing.

Should a second game be played the babies change numbers.—New York World.

THE LITTLE RUNAWAY.

"I will run away this very day, I will, I will!" exclaimed little Nellie Barker, stamping her right foot very hard on the bedroom floor, and then throwing herself down on the tiny white bed to bewail her wrongs anew.

They were not such very great wrongs, but they seemed very gigantic to Nellie. First of all, Kitty Peyton had come over just after breakfast to ask Nellie to go walking. But mamma she she could not go until her practicing was done. So Kitty went away and Nellie went into the darkened, sweet-smelling, music room to whack away at hateful old scales and exercises. But she banged the ivory keys so hard that mamma came in to say she must not show her temper. Then Nellie had said something sharp back and mamma had sent her to her room to think it over. She was thinking it over, and she had concluded to run away.

She rose presently from the bed and looked around to see what she should take with her.

"I can't carry my trunk," she said, looking regretfully at the pretty steamer trunk in the corner. "No, I shall have to carry a satchel."

She crept out quietly and stole up the attic. There were two satchels up there, both of them big black shiny affairs which weighed nearly as much as Nellie—when they were empty.

"I'll take them both," she said.

So she tugged them down stairs. It was hard work, for Nellie was only 7 years old, but she managed it. Then she put in all her dresses, some books, a few keepsakes, and, by this time the satchels were nearly full.

There was just a tiny corner empty, and Nellie looked at this thoughtfully for a long time. Then she tiptoed carefully down the back stairs and asked Jane for a lunch. Jane, who was the best-natured girl in the world, gave her two sandwiches, a wedge of cake, some sliced dried beef, and two scalloped cookies with raisins in the center.

Then she crept back again, pausing long enough to hear mamma in the parlor, talking to Mrs. Bate, who had come to call.

"She's safe and won't see me, and papa is away. I'll go at once," thought Nellie.

She grasped the satchels bravely and started downstairs again. There was a small door at the foot of the staircase opening on the side garden. Nellie opened it and passed out, screened by the high hedge. Very cautiously she trudged along the unused path until she reached the main road. Then she set off briskly in the direction of a neighboring town.

"I don't know where I'll go," she said, "but plenty of people will be glad to have me, I'm sure. Mercy! how heavy these satchels are!"

So they were; as heavy as lead, and a curious-looking figure was the little girl tugging them along. Presently she came to a big, shady tree by the roadside.

"I feel very hungry," she said. "I'll sit down here and eat my lunch Jane gave me and rest. So she sat down between the two satchels, opened one, and took out the lunch.

First she ate the sandwiches, then the cake and dried beef, and then she started on one scalloped cookie.

"I almost wish I hadn't come," she said as she took the first bite. "Those satchels are so heavy, and I'm so tired. I must have come miles and miles. I never was down this road before." Another nibble at the cookie. "And I'll never see baby brother again, nor papa, nor anybody. Oh! I'm sure I wish I'd never come." And with that she began to cry, and presently she fell asleep under the tree with the tears dry on her cheeks and the cookie in her hand.

After a long time a man came driving down over the hill beyond. He came nearer and nearer, and finally he got just opposite the tree. He drew rein as he saw the curious little figure asleep there. Then he jumped out and went toward it.

"Somebody's child is lost," he said, and then he went over to look at the face which was turned away from him.

"Why! it's my Nell!" he exclaimed, and then he picked her up.

"Hello, papa!" she said, sleepily, as she looked up. "Let's go home."

And so they did. And many a time Nellie's papa laughed at Nellie for running away with two big satchels, and not getting any further away than the next farm, where he found her. And Nellie laughed, too. She did when she told me about it, for Nellie was a real live little girl once, and this story is a true one.

WHY?

By K. Aimee.

Why do the stars in the heaven so blue
Always keep shining for me and for you?
Why does each streamlet as it flows on its way
Always keep running by night and by day?
Why does the gardener, who cares for each seed,
Always pluck carefully each little weed?
Why ought all children, with all of their might,
Always do that which they know to be right?
Because each little thing in its place is the best,
And by acting it well, we gain peaceful rest.
—Our Young People.

COURTSHIP OF MYLES STANDISH

Two hundred and seventy-two years ago this great continent of North America, which now teems with its millions of people, broad and fertile farms, great cities, manufactories, colleges, churches, immense railway system, which has bound in iron the whole board land from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore; its telephone and telegraphic net-work, was an unbroken wilderness, and, save a few small European colonies on the eastern coast, was inhabited by savages and wild beasts.

Of these colonies I have mentioned Plymouth colony was one of the most celebrated. Mr. Palfrey, in his pleasing New England history, says: "A visitor to Plymouth during the summer of 1621, as he landed on the southern side of a high bluff, would have seen, between it and a rapid little stream, a rude house of logs, twenty feet square, standing apart from the principal street, which contained the common property of the plantation. Passing up a gentle declivity between two rows of log cabins, nineteen in number, he would have come to a hill on the summit of which was a platform for cannon."

The houses were partly untenanted, as during the long, severe winter just past the occupants had died from unaccustomed privation and exposure.

On landing from the Mayflower the pilgrims were divided into 19 families, and to each family of six persons was awarded a lot 48 feet wide and 50 feet deep; this seems to be a very small allowance of land for a homestead, when the Puritans had the whole continent of North America before them, but it was necessary for them to place their homes as near together as possible for mutual protection, and as they had no horses or oxen to assist them in tilling the land a small portion was all any one of them was able to cultivate. If any one wished for more no one would have disputed his title deed to the fields all around him—he had but to occupy the land.

In one of these rude homes, dwelt together, Captain Myles Standish and his young friend, John Alden.

As I said in my "Story of Priscilla," Rose Standish died January 29, 1621—a little more than a month after landing from the Mayflower. Nearly half of the colony had, also, perished. According to Gov. Bradford's record six died in December, eight in January, seventeen in February and thirteen in March. But 55 remained—19 men, 36 women and children. It may be of interest to mention the names of the young men and women who formed a part of the "Pilgrim band:" Priscilla Molines, Mary Chilton (to whom tradition assigns the honor of first setting foot on Plymouth Rock), Desire Minter, all of whom were 20 years of age; and Constance Hopkins, Remember Allerton, Elizabeth Tilley, who were 16. Among the young men were John Alden, Burt Allerton, Lon Brewster, Giles Hopkins, Gilbert Winslow, John Howland.

As I have said, Capt. Standish and John Alden shared together the comforts and discomforts of the widower's home. John was a scholarly young man fond of books and romance. He was deeply in love with Priscilla, but had never found courage to tell her so. Captain Standish was a stern warrior dealing rather with the sword than pen, and not dreaming of John Alden's attachment, this redoubtable veteran had begun to dream of the beautiful maiden Priscilla himself.

One day John Alden was deeply engrossed in writing letters to be sent back to friends in the old country, by the Mayflower, which was about to sail on her return voyage.

In his primitive dwelling Capt. Standish was abstractedly walking to and fro, and seemed absorbed in deep thought. At length he spoke to his young friend about the loneliness of his life, since the death of his wife; that the Scriptures said it was not good for man to be alone; that, in his lonely hours, he had thought of Priscilla; that she was also alone and lonely; that he longed to ask her to take the place in his heart and home made desolate by his lost Rose; that he had courage to face a cannon's mouth or the wild savages of that wilderness, but was not brave enough to face the fair Priscilla with such a question, and with much more talk to the same effect he ended by asking John Alden to go to her and offer her the heart and hand of the soldier, Myles Standish!

Well! here was a pretty state of affairs. How could he, John Alden, who so loved Priscilla himself, go to her and ask her to marry another? It was a command in the name of friendship, and though hard, must be obeyed—as no excuse would be accepted by the impetuous captain. John Alden laid aside his writing and with breaking heart set out on his unwelcome errand. He entered the forest paths, crossed the little brook which ran south of the village, gathered a handful of wild flowers, as though to pluck courage, and approached the lonely dwelling of the Puritan maiden.

As he drew near he heard her sweet voice vieing with the songsters of the wood, in melody; he list ned long, but finally, when she had ended her singing, so herself, as she supposed, at her work of spinning, by the grand old 100th Psalm, he crossed the threshold and was given a smiling welcome.

As soon as he could command himself, he performed his errand in an exceedingly blunt and awkward manner—not much more graceful, I think, than the captain would have been himself—in offering her the heart and hand of the redoubtable Captain Standish!

Priscilla was surprised—astonished, grieved. After an ominous silence she inquired why the great captain had not come himself to woo her? If he were anxious to wed her. Then John forgot his own grief in his loyalty to his friend, and launched forth into such a stream of argument and oratory in his behalf that—Priscilla meanwhile listening demurely—when he had finished speaking of all the good qualities of Captain Standish; his bravery in war; his tenderness of heart; his gentle care of the sick; his great inheritances in England, he had forsaken to follow the fortunes of the helpless band of exiles. When John had made an end of speaking Priscilla looked up archly into his face and pronounced the ever-memorable and historic legend, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

The tone and look as she spoke revealed her heart to John. A tempest of conflicting emotions rushed into his soul—how could he speak for himself without betraying his friend? He rushed from the house; he hurried to the sea; he bared his head to the ocean breezes. He could not live in Plymouth and refuse the love of Priscilla! He resolved to return to England. There was a vessel in the harbor ready to sail on the morrow. The poet speaks of it as the Mayflower, but chronology will hardly permit us to accept this statement. The Mayflower sailed on her return voyage April 5th, but little more than two months after the death of Rose Standish, and we cannot believe that events of such a nature would crowd each other quite so soon.

It might have been the "Fortune."

He hurried back to his home to make ready to sail next day, and found the captain anxiously awaiting his return, who reproached him rather severely with his tardiness. When John repeated the interview with Priscilla, and her impulsive words, the captain was very angry; he reproached John with great violence with having betrayed his friendship. Just at this moment, it is related an Indian messenger armed with an emblem of war—a rattlesnake's skin filled with arrows.

The disappointed captain forgot his disappointment and anger, and remembered only that he was the military protector of the colony; he jerked the Indian arrows from their receptacle and filled it with powder and bullets, and, handing it to the messenger, said: "This is my answer."

Next morning he took his army of eight men, well armed, and set out to fight the Indians.

John Alden hurried down to the seashore and was about to step into the boat with no word of farewell to any of his friends; but among those who were watching the departure he saw Priscilla, looking so sadly that his heart smote him; he turned back, resolved to stay and be near her, though his loyalty to his friend prevented his offering his heart and hand.

Month after month passed away. Capt. Standish had not returned—he had killed "Wattawannet," whose head was sent to Plymouth and exposed on the roof of the fort and had many desperate encounters with the Indians. At length the tidings reached Plymouth that he had been slain in battle—shot down by a poisoned arrow; he and his band had been led into ambush and all had perished.

Meanwhile the summer had been passing very pleasantly to two of the Puritan band—John and Priscilla; he often called to visit her, and during the pleasant afternoons would sometimes hold the skeins of yarn on his strong hands while she wound them into balls for her knitting. It was on one of these pleasant occasions when the news came that his friend, Myles Standish, was dead. There was no longer a barrier between them—he placed his arm around her, and devoutly uttered the ever-memorable and historic words, "Those whom the Lord hath united, let no man put asunder."

Their wedding day came soon. Elder Brewster performed the civil contract, for in their separation from the Church of England they repudiated even the marriage service. All the pilgrims were present, and just as the ceremony was ended Captain Myles Standish appeared.

The report of his death was false; but he showed great magnanimity, and cordially greeted the bridegroom and bride, and wished them joy.

Captain Standish afterward married a distant cousin, Barbare Standish, a friend of his boyhood in "Merrie England," who came over to the colony, a little later, and removed to Duxbury; his farm was on a picturesque peninsula extending southerly into the waters of Plymouth bay; he lived to be 84 years of age; his home on Captain's hill is still standing (1873) about three miles across the bay from Plymouth.

His descendants are very numerous, and a monument has been erected to his memory on "Captain's Hill," Duxbury. There are a great many more interesting things about the historic personages I have been telling you, and if you will read Abbot's History of Myles Standish, "Standish of Standish," by Jane Austin, and Longfellow's poem, "Courtship of Myles Standish," from which have been gathered the principal facts of these two papers, you will be amply repaid for the time thus spent.

M. R. W.

Five Cents Worth of Travel.

We know a bright boy whose great longing is to travel. His parents have no means with which to gratify him in that respect. He occasionally earns a few pennies by selling papers and doing errands. Instead of spending the money foolishly, he carefully treasures it in a small box which he calls his safe. One day, after earning five cents, he dropped them into the box in the presence of a companion of about his own age, and exclaimed, "There goes five cents' worth of travel!"

"What do you mean?" asked the other boy. "How can you travel on five cents?"

"Five cents will carry me a mile and a half on the railroad. I want to see Niagara Falls before I die. I am nearly four hundred miles from them now, but every five cents I earn will bring them nearer, and a great many other places that are worth seeing. I know it takes money, too, to travel, but money is money, be it ever so little. I shall never have too much."

Some boys squander every year the cost of a coveted trip to some point of interest. Let them remember that every five cents saved means a mile and a half of the journey. Small amounts, carefully kept, will foot up surprising results at the end of the year, and almost every doctor will testify that five cents' worth of travel is better for the health of the boy than five cents' worth of sweets.—Wide Awake.

An Uncouth Moment.

"Mamma," exclaimed Bert's pathetic voice at the door of her room, "did you take away my trousers?"

Mamma handed out the required garment. "There they are. I took them last night to sew on a button."

"Gracious, Mamma!" Bert's voice suddenly took on an injured tone. "Here I was hurrying to get downstairs and found I hadn't any trousers. I wish you wouldn't deprive me of them at such uncouth moments."

A Milder Torture.

Barber (testing the razor)—Do I hurt you, sir?

Baird—No; not so bad as the last man who had me in his chair.

Barber (highly gratified)—Who was that?

Baird—The dentist.—Puck.

For Use After the Lodge.

"Mr. Architect, I see you have allowed but one keyhole for my front door."

"That's all we usually give, sir."

"Give me about forty—cover the door with them—the nights are pretty dark on my street.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Merit of a Kind.

Scribblems—Which do you think is the best of my short stories?

Criticus—The shortest, by all means—Chicago News-Record.

RULES OF BEE READING CLUB.

This club is for all young people who read the Bee, both boys and girls. Its object is to furnish a carefully selected course of reading that will not only interest and amuse, but will also instruct and do good.

At the end of each three months each one who takes the course will write a letter to the Bee telling what they have learned in the stories they have read. There will be handsome prizes for the members who write the best reviews.

In order to write a good review members should save the papers containing the Reading club stories.

At the end of one year cut out the following pledge promising that you will read all the stories and send it to the Reading Club Editor, Toledo Bee, Toledo, Ohio.

You will then be enrolled in the list of membership and the names of members will be printed in the Bee. You can join the club at any time. Send your name in now and get some of your friends to join also.

Bee Reading Club.

MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE.

I promise to read all of the stories printed for the Bee Reading Club during one year, and every three months I will write a letter telling what I have learned.

Name _____

P. O. and State _____

Cut this out, sign it and send it to the Bee, Toledo

THE BLARNEY STONE.

Strange Story of An Ancient Castle—Scenes in Ireland.

Reading Club Story No. 14.

The members of the Reading Club have now been aboard of a big Atlantic steamer, if they read the story printed last week and now we will land them on the other side of the ocean at Queenstown, in Ireland.

It will be a great help to the club readers if they will take their geography, or that of an older brother or sister, and find in it the place that the story is about. You will then understand it much better. Now find the map of Great Britain and Ireland and at the far southern end of Ireland you will find Queenstown and near it you will see also the city of Cork.

For half a day the big steamer has been steaming along close to the rugged Irish coast, and from her decks you can see the little white cottages on the mountain sides. These mountains, which are all along the coast, have very few trees on them, but are covered with farms, and the hedges between the fields make the mountain side look like a great crazy patch quilt, in various shades of green.

The steamer does not stop at Queenstown exactly, but stops out in the open sea, just opposite a break in the mountains, between the gaps of which we can see more water beyond.

By this time the great engines have ceased their rumbling, a small steamboat has come alongside of the big one and it is on this that we are to be put ashore.

The mail and the passengers who wish to land in Ireland leave the big steamer for the smaller one, which is called a tender. Then the great ship which brought us so safely over the sea sails on her way again for Liverpool. Then the tender starts for the shore, passes through the gap in the mountains and rigat under the guns of two great forts high up on the mountain side. The puffing little vessel then enters a great basin or enclosed bay, at the other end of which is Queenstown.

This city, as you first see it from the water, presents a queer appearance, as it is built on the mountain side, with every street higher than the others as you leave the water's edge. This makes it look as though the houses were set one on top of the other.

In the center of this is the great cathedral, with its beautiful spires towering high in the air.

It takes the tender nearly an hour to reach the city after leaving the big ship, but finally she bumps against the stone quay, or dock, and her passengers step ashore on British soil. Here their baggage is examined closely by customs inspectors and they are obliged to give an account of themselves at the customs house, after which they are allowed to proceed unmolested.

We will not tarry long in Queenstown, but will go on to Cork, which is only about a dozen miles away, and where there is much more to be seen.

It is plain to be seen that we are in a foreign country, for all around us are many strange things and the railroad train in which we travel is very different from any in America. The engine and cars are much smaller and the cars are divided into little rooms, called compartments, each one separate from the others. All this makes the train look like a string of big omnibuses.

The ride to Cork is a beautiful one, along the banks of the River Lee and Black Rock Castle, a fine old ruin, is passed on the way.

Cork is a queer name for a city, isn't it? Well, the city is just as queer as its name. The buildings and houses are all of brick or stone of a dingy hue, and the streets are nearly all narrow and crooked. Of course one part of the city is very beautiful, with fine large houses and wide streets, but the most of it is very different. Many, many of the houses are small and tumble down, and the people seem to be very poor, for there are crowds of beggars everywhere and they tell most pitiful stories.

Among the many strange things in this country, the wagons are the queerest, for here everything runs on two wheels. From great heavy wagons to the small pleasure cart, the vehicles have but two wheels and the jaunting car takes the place of the buggy in America. The jaunting car is a two-wheeled cart, with the seats running from the front to the back, instead of across, and they face outward, so that the people sit with their backs to each other.

Then another thing that you would be sure to notice is the number of soldiers, for their bright red coats are to be seen everywhere. Ireland has many troubles and the queen keeps thousands of her soldiers there.

Near Queenstown is Blarney Castle, a great stone tower that was built over 400 years ago, when times were very different, and every man had to make his house so strong that an army could not take it.

This castle has been much battered with age, but it still stands grandly majestic on the top of a cliff, like a sentinel guarding the country round about. The castle is visited by thousands of tourists every year and they climb up the time-worn staircase to the top, from whence a beautiful view can be had.

On the outside of the castle, high up under the parapet, is a great stone, which is called the Blarney stone, and a legend regarding this has made the castle more famous than all the struggles it has passed through. It was said that the lad who kissed this stone would receive a gift of tongue and speech that would win for him anything he asked for. It was sure to make him successful in love. To reach this stone it was necesary to hang by the feet over the wall hundreds of feet above the rocks, so that only the bravest dared do it.

It is easier to reach the stone now and anybody can do it, so with a kiss to the Blarney stone, we will say good-bye.

BLACQUE WILSON.

Fond of Home.

"I suppose you are glad to get home from the country, Mrs. Bronson?"

"Delighted! There is only one thing that bothers me now, and that is where we shall spend the autumn and winter. We go abroad in the spring."—Harper's Bazar.

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

Dear Young Readers and Members of the Bee Reading Club—It seems to me that now is the very best time for us to try to make our club larger and better. We are just beginning a new series of stories, the school year has just opened, so that we are all settled now for the winter, so let each one try to do all that he can to win new members to the club.

If every boy and girl who read the Bee would ask his best friend, his chum, or his cousin to join the club, just think what a long list of members we would soon have, for many of them would surely join, if you would only invite them to do so.

Just tell them that we are going to take you clear around the world this fall and see if they don't want to go, too.

To be sure, we have already started and have reached the "Emerald Isle," or "Ould Ireland," but if they will take the next ship over they can overtake us at Liverpool, Chester, or perhaps in London, and can then finish the journey with us. Of course this trip is all on paper, but then, the next best thing to seeing interesting places is reading about them isn't it?

The editor of the club is always anxious to hear from the different members and would be glad to receive suggestions for making the club even better than it is.

So do not neglect to write to

Your Friend,

PETER BUZZER.

PUZZLER.

Word Square.

1. A handle. 2. Not one. 3. Several units. 4. Superior.

Deletions.

1. Delete a color and get part of the body.
2. Delete sightless and get tie.
3. Delete suffuse and get turn.
4. Delete not clear and get an animal.
5. Delete an animal and get to ponder over.
6. Delete an ungracious person and get a tress.

Qualities of States.

1. Interjection, elevated, indebted.
2. Nickname, divested, article.
3. Escape, an organ, drink, pronoun.
4. Nickname, providing, conjunction, close, letter.
5. Metal, vowel, parted.
6. Nickname, letter, merchandise.

Riddle.

Who am I that grows on foot and yet is always "on its ear?"

Riddle.

I'm a little lump of something,
I'm the nickname of a man,
I'm a pertinent suggestion,
Now guess me if you can.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 20 letters.
9, 2, 11, is an animal.
5, 6, 18, 8, 7, 15, 2, 20, is an Ohio town.
4, 10, 12, is an animal.
17, 11, 16, a kind of water snake.
Whole I name a well-known book by a woman writer.

Answers to puzzles in daily of Sept. 24th and weekly of 29th.

Charade—Fortune.

Enigma—Louis Van Beethoven.

Word Square—

B A B E
A R I D
B I T E
E D E N

Changed Heads—

Mound.
Hound.
Pound.
Sound.
Bound.
Found.
Wound.

S C A L L O P
C A N A A N
A N O M Y
L A M B
L A Y
O N
P

One Word Anagram—Grandmother

Drop Letter Puzzle—Hereditary.

DENT'S Toothache Gum

STOPS TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY.

This is not a Chewing Gum.

(A SWELL AFFAIR.)

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It will give strength to mothers enabling them to care better for the nursing infant. It will cure boils and carbuncles.

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	Before.	After.	Loss.
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Chest,	55 1-2 in.	44 inches.	11 1-2 in
Waist,	60 1-2 in.	45 inches.	15 1-2 in
Hips,	66 in.	46 inches.	20 in

"All the time we have attended to our regular business, suffered no inconvenience whatever and have been improving every day. We would advise all afflicted with obesity to write to Dr. Snyder. We will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry where stamp is inclosed."—Rice Lake (Wis.) Times, April 1, 1892.

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WATER STREET.

YOUNG MAN:

Get your TOP COAT or FALL SUIT now, before the stock is picked over. Our goods are ready for inspection.

JAMES MELVIN & CO.
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"Alahuma Subahana Lin."

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HILLEBRAND BROS'. FURNITURE

still remains.

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Inventors assisted, machinery and tools designed, estimates furnished.

55 Law Bldg Toledo,

SWEET PHYLLIS.

With cowslips in her flaxen hair,
In straightly hanging gown of blue,
A crook within her lily hand,
A silver buckle on her shoe.

She sits upon a daisied bank;
Her fleecy flocks are feeding near;
Her heart calls over, like a bird,
"Oh, Colin, Colin, Colin dear!

"My love a blue-eyed shepherd is,
He leads his flock on yonder lea;
I am a simple shepheress,
But Colin came a-wooing me!"

Dear Colin stands among the flock
And stares across the meadow gate;
He sees sweet Phyllis' gown o' blue,
And leaves his lambkins to their fate.

"Oh, Colin, Colin, Colin dear!"
Sweet Phyllis hears her heart repeat;
She starts and blushes, for she sees
Her own dear Colin at her feet.

A pattering of little hoofs
Through meadow grasses crisp with dew,
A bleating at the meadow gate,
And Colin's sheep are coming, too.

—Mary E. Wilkins in the Century.

Farm AND Garden

Composition of Milk.

While the composition of samples of milk obtained from different cows and produced under different conditions may show wide variation, a fair average composition may be given as follows: Water, 87 per cent., and solids 13 per cent. The solids include fat, 3.6; casein, 3.3; albumen, 0.7; milk sugar, 4.7; and ash, 0.7 per cent. The casein and albumen are the materials containing nitrogen, and are of special importance in cheese-making. In general the ash, sugar and albumen are in solution, the casein in partial solution, and the fat in suspension, being mixed with the milk, but not dissolved in it. Milk when freshly drawn from the cow is a thin liquid, but after standing for a short time, becomes slightly viscous or ropy through the formation in it of a small amount of fibrin.

Milk fat consists of a mixture of several fats. As its composition begins to undergo changes almost immediately after the milk is drawn, its exact condition at any moment is very uncertain. It is distributed throughout the milk in the form of minute globules varying in size. The belief that there is an albuminous membrane around the globules which keeps them from combining readily has been abandoned. The whiteness of milk has usually been attributed to the presence of these globules of fat, but is probably due in part to the phosphate of lime which milk contains.

In regard to the nature of the casein of milk there has been much discussion. In the first place, it seems certain that casein does not exist in milk in a state of complete solution, but rather in the form of finely divided particles. Probably some of it is in actual solution, while the greater part is in a state of suspension. When milk is filtered through porcelain, a clear liquid called milk serum passes through the filter, the casein and fat being left behind. In this serum there is a certain amount of albumen and usually part of the casein also, which has been in solution in the milk; but the fact that most of the casein does not pass the filter shows that it is not in a state of complete solution. The relation of the soluble and insoluble portions of the casein is a matter of much importance in the study of milk fermentations. The coagulation of the casein, or curdling, as the process is commonly called, is readily effected by rennet, and also by various chemicals, among which are lead acetate, sulphate of copper, alum, corrosive sublimate, tannic acid, sulphate of magnesium, and the mineral acids, but is not effected by boiling.

The albumen of milk is in complete solution and seems to differ only slightly from the serum albumen of the blood. Considering the intimate relation which the milk while in the mammary gland must have with the blood, or rather with the lymph, i. e., the blood deprived of its red corpuscles, it is not surprising to find one of the constituents of milk so similar to this albumen of the blood. We may probably look upon it as derived directly from the albumen of the lymph. The presence of this serum albumen is perhaps an important factor in explaining the changes which take place in milk upon standing.

Milk sugar exists in milk in a state of complete solution. It may be obtained by evaporating and crystallizing whey.

The ash of milk contains potash, soda, lime, iron and magnesia, in combination with muriatic, phosphoric and sulphuric acids, and other constituents. These are all in solution except, perhaps, some of the lime compounds.

Besides the above mentioned constituents, minute quantities of several other compounds, are found in milk.—Farmers' Bulletin, No. 9.

Sowing Rye for Pasture.

Permit me to call attention to the value of sowing rye in the corn in the fall, for pasture the following spring. It should be sown in fields that are to be planted to corn again the following spring, and such fields may be left for the last planting—as late as the 15th or 20th of May.

Much of the corn is late this season, and the rye can be sown the last time the corn is plowed, and it will cost nothing but the seed, which should not be less than one bushel per acre. The rye will not grow much until the corn is cut; but if the fall is favorable it will get a good growth in the fall, and will make good early pasture for spring, and when the corn is not cut, it will make good pasture, with the stalks, during the winter.

The rye comes in the nick of time, early in the spring, between feed and grass, and enables the farmer to keep his stock from his pasture-field till his clover gets in bloom, when it is worth much more than when pastured sooner.

When such fields are plowed up, and the rye well turned under, it leaves the ground in very good shape for another corn crop. I have practiced this for years, and have never had anything pay me so well.

If the rye cannot be sown the last time the corn is plowed, it pays well to sow it in September. The sowing may be done on horseback, as it is slow work to sow in the corn on foot. If you sow on horseback, you want to cover your horse's ears, to keep the rye from falling into them.

The next best paying thing is to drill oats among the wheat in March or April, when the wheat is very thin on the ground. You will have oats instead of weeds. Thousands of bushels of oats might have been raised this season where weeds now grow. There will be some wheat among the oats, as it is not nearly all destroyed if you drill the oats the same way the wheat was drilled in the fall. When wheat is so very thin, what little there is cannot be gathered on account of weeds, which usually grow when the wheat is too thin.—John Marshall in Farm and Fireside.

To Get Many Onions.

A Virginia subscriber wishes to know the amount of fertilizer, analyzing certain per cents. of ammonia, potash and phosphoric acid, to be "used to the acre to produce 600 to 800 bushels onions and what distance should the sets be planted when the rows are fifteen inches apart? Should all the fertilizer be applied at time of planting? If not how and when should it be applied?"

The amount of fertilizer required depends upon the soil and its condition when the fertilizer is applied. A very satisfactory crop of onions can be grown upon almost any soil if it is well filled with vegetable matter (humus) well fertilized and drained. In the north, soil in which sand predominates is the best; in the south, the heavier cooler soil of the river bottoms.

If the soil is very rich and has been heavily manured for several years, one or two large crops may be secured with no other fertilizer than nitrate of soda, applied in two or three rations, at the rate of 600 or 700 pounds per acre, all told.

If the soil is muck land good crops may be obtained with the use of a good superphosphate at the rate of 1,500 pounds or more per acre. It would, however, be advisable to supplement this with potash, best in the form of unleached wood ashes. If these are used freely, say 100 bushels or more to the acre, a less amount of superphosphate than without them may be enough.

The special "onion manures" prepared by the fertilizer manufacturers are supposed to contain in the best proportions the elements best calculated to supply the lack in ordinary soils and may be used freely and with confidence if obtained of reliable concerns.

If coarse manure is used it must be plowed under. If well-rotted and fine, it is best used as a top-dressing after plowing and before the seed bed is prepared. In fitting the ground for the seed the manure will be thoroughly mixed with the surface soil and thus brought near the seed. When the bulbs are about half grown is a good time to give a topdressing of ashes, phosphate or other manure. If only commercial fertilizers are used would divide the amount used into three lots, using the larger part at the time of preparing the land, a second part after the bulbs are beginning to form and the last of it when they are about half grown.

In selecting ground for onions take that that has been kept clean by a well hoed or cultivated crop, plow in the fall, so that the winter's frost can do all possible good to it. Then work in the spring at the very earliest date possible.

At the second weeding thin out the plants to about two inches apart in the rows, removing the weakest and less thrifty ones in the thinning.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Beef Cattle.

With the farmer one of the principal advantages in keeping cattle is that a better opportunity is afforded of using up the roughness. To do this to the best advantage it is necessary to provide a comfortable shelter so that during growth, at least, very little grain will be needed where a variety of crops is grown. A good supply of rough feed may be readily secured and this can be fed to good thrifty cattle. At present prices it requires the very best of management to realize a fair profit from cattle. To let them make a slow growth so that three or four years are required for growth, and then when they are ready for market, must be sold as low-grade cattle, what will be realized for them will not pay the cost of raising.

With cattle as with other stock one of the items necessary for profit is a steady growth from birth to maturity. It is, of course, an item to secure this at as low a cost as possible, and in wintering good shelter is necessary to lessen the cost, for the reason that less grain is needed. That is, if cattle are comfortably sheltered in winter they can be kept growing steadily if they are well fed with roughness—hay, pulverized soil. To secure a good swedbed it is not only necessary to use the straw and corn fodder. Cattle will thrive better with a good shelter in winter with hay alone than they will with corn alone. Supplying bran in addition to roughness will be of material help, especially if the roughness is first run through a cutting box. Feeding racks should be provided so as to lessen the waste as much as possible.

It should be remembered that the value of the feed is the same, and the work necessary to properly care for them is the same, whether the cattle are of a good grade or are scrubs, while there will be a very considerable difference in the grain secured in proportion to the food consumed.

At best, under present conditions, the margin of profit in feeding cattle is small, and every advantage should be taken to increase them. Selecting a good grade, giving them comfortable shelter and care so as to maintain a steady growth, are all important.—St. Louis Republic.

Sowing Winter Grains.

Preparing the ground for and sowing fall grains is the most important work now demanding attention. Land that is to be sown to wheat should be well tilled, as the crop requires a deep, mellow, well-harrow, but also the roller, especially if the ground is lumpy. Care should be taken to use only pure seed of a superior variety. It is not advisable to change the kind of wheat sown unless assured that it will be advantageous, but if a highly lauded variety is adapted to your region and promises better than that now grown give it a trial by sowing a small quantity, but do not depend upon it as a general crop until after experimenting. Wheat should not be sown broadcast if a drill is obtainable; and the farmer who cannot afford to buy a drill can usually hire one from a neighbor, in which case he will save enough in seed to pay the rent of the machine. One great advantage of the drill is that with it one can estimate the quantity of seed used, and another is that it puts the seed at a uniform depth below the surface. Still another is that the best grain drills have attachments for sowing both fertilizers and grass seed.

Winter rye, though not so valuable a crop as wheat, is found more profitable by many farmers who grow it for straw. While it can be grown upon comparatively poor soil, it will, of course, do best when the ground is well prepared, and manuring will increase the profits. Those who intend to sow winter oats, which succeed better in the south than here, should prepare the ground thoroughly at once.—Omaha Bee.

The Bull.

It must be admitted that the bull is a neglected animal—an animal subjected to great ill-usage, if not cruelty. Twenty or thirty years ago, comparatively few farmers kept bulls, but to-day a great many have bulls of their own. The farmer may provide himself with a bull without much expense; he has opportunity to buy a high-grade bull calf or thoroughbred, or raise one of his own from a registered animal.

This is commendable if the farmers will take care of their bulls—give them a chance to live a fairly comfortable life, and not make them eyesores to everyone who visits the place. As soon as the bull begins to show his temper (and he begins to show it very early if treated in the ordinary way), he is discovered to be "cross," a ring thrust through his nose, and he is kept in the stall month after month, year after year, only going out as service requires.

In a great many cases the bull never leaves the stall except when led by the pole attached to the ring in his nose. He is not even allowed the freedom of the yard, because he has shown an ugly disposition. Why should he not show an ugly disposition? He cannot be otherwise than ugly under such treatment as is meted out to him; it would not be natural for him to have a gentle disposition.

Within a week I have seen two bulls, one not yet two years old, that have not been out of the stall, except when led by the pole and ring, for seven months. The bulls are held by the old-style stanchions, so that they cannot reach with their head any part of the body. They cannot rub or lick themselves. Any one with any knowledge of cattle knows that such treatment of stock is contrary to nature, the nature of the animal, and that it is little less than torture. Throughout the country are a great many bulls treated in the same way, and their owners wonder why they are cross, even mad, frantic, under such circumstances? Some farmers appear to think that because a bull is a bull, he is not entitled to any consideration.

The question has been asked often, "What shall we do with the bull?" and it has as often been answered; namely, "Work him." There is no reason why the bull should not be yoked and worked like the ox. He makes a good draft animal, and his working does not upt impair his vitality or usefulness in other respects. —Farm and Riverside.

A Few Don'ts for Farmers.

C. W. Multgeldt, writing in the St. Louis Republic, gives the following don'ts for farmers:

Don't strike your horse when he is doing his best before the carriage on a trot, or before a heavy load on a walk.

Don't drive a horse or team without a whip it may save your life and that of your team at a railroad crossing or on the side of a steep bank.

Don't water your horse or team when hot with exercise or hard work; if they need refreshing sponge out the mouth.

Don't allow your team to stand in the stall with muddy legs and body after you have by fast driving or by muddy roads splashed them all over with mud; wash their legs and then rub until dry.

Don't allow the check of your horse's bridle to raise his head higher than he would naturally carry it; it is a cruel torture, and the fashion which demands it is a detestable folly.

Don't allow your farrier to pare the heels of your horse's hoofs because they are soft and easy to cut, but make him pare the toes when they need it, even if they are hard.

Don't drive your horses fast down a steep decline if you desire to keep their legs straight.

Don't work a colt before he is 3 years old, and after that only in a gentle and light-work fashion.

Don't breed a mare until she is 4 years old and has her full growth if you expect to raise sizeable and serviceable colts.

Don't waste your money buying fancy stock of any kind, unless you are able and willing to give them fancy treatment. Without this they will soon lose their fancy looks and condition and you will lose your fancy for fancy stock and your cash as well.

Don't allow your wife to pick up chips and corn cobs when you ought to have a good wood pile ready cut and a coal bin full of coal near by.

Don't give your horses double feed, because you intend for them to do a hard day's work; give them extra care after the work.

Don't allow yourself to use profanity in handling either horses or cattle; remember that you are a man and they are only brutes.

Don't strike your cow because in fighting flies she happens to hit you a whack across the face with her fly brush: she does not know that your head is in the way.

Don't allow your stock to run down in flesh before you begin feeding, simply because we are dating our letters September instead of November. When the pastures are dry and bare and the fields have all been gleaned, your live stock needs feeding, even if it be only July or August; it is poor economy not to feed under such circumstances.

Don't feed your swine more than they will eat up clean at a meal. It is better to feed a little and often, even from three to five times a day, if you desire to fatten them quickly.

The average duration of life in the cold climate of Norway is said to be greater than in any other land.

LONG LIFE

Is possible only when the blood is pure and vigorous. To expel Scrofula and other poisons from the circulation, the superior medicine is AYER'S Sarsaparilla. It imparts permanent strength and efficiency to every organ of the body. Restoration to perfect health and strength

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Mrs. Burnside, Addison, N. Y., writes November 17. I received your medicine and it has relieved me of a long suffering. Enclosed find $2.00, please send me a bottle of Catholicon and Cleansing Wash. January 6th, she writes, DR. MARCHISI: The two bottles have made me feel so well that I will not require any more. They cost me $2.00 but were worth $10.00. Many thanks and a Happy New Year to you. God bless you. You will hear from other ladies in this vicinity. Yours truly, MRS. BURNSIDE.

Dr. Marchisi's **UTERINE CATHOLICON and CLEANSING WASH** cures every form of Female Complaints, Ovarian troubles, Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, Leucorrhœa, Inflamation, Kidney Complaints, etc. On receipt of your Post Office and Express address, I will send (Two) trial bottles **FREE** and prove its great merits

Dr. J. B. MARCHISI,
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Invaluable in Improved and Economic Cookery. Makes cheapest, purest and best Beef Tea.

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BEST FLOUR

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ST. CLAIR STREET. 'PHONE 750.

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STOP
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"FOOTINE"
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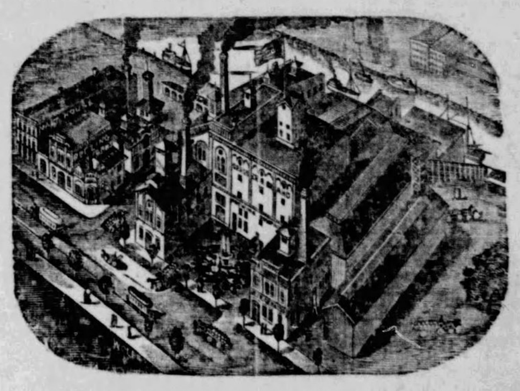

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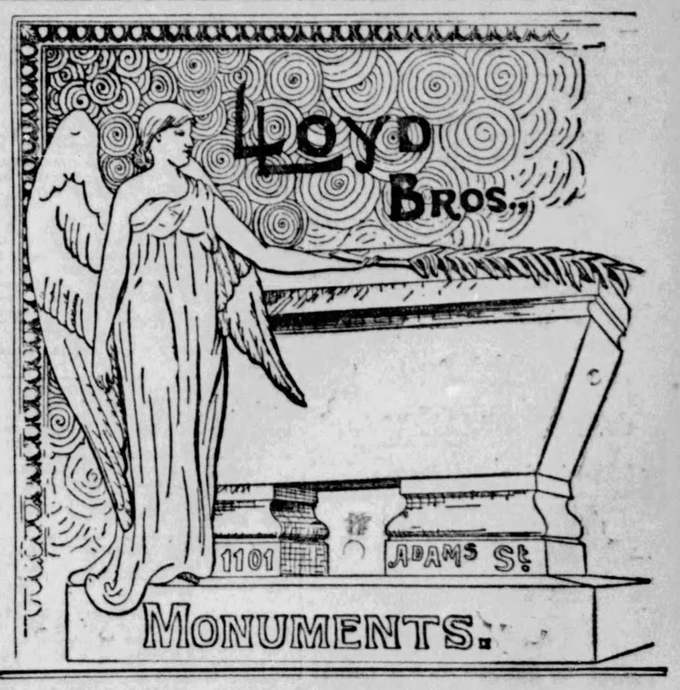

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We MILL the BEST BROWN BREAD Flour in the world; it is the CLEANEST, PUREST and BEST product of the WHOLE WHEAT. We pack this Flour in FIVE POUND CARTONS LABELED and SEALED under a UNITED STATES TRADE MARK, and consumers who buy this SEALED PACKAGE will know they are getting LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR. It is not PREPARED or LEAVENED, it is for making a PLAIN BROWN LOAF raised with yeast sponge, or BOSTON BROWN BREAD raised with sour milk and soda. We have no ELABORATE SCIENTIFIC reason why you should use our flour. You have your own reasons for wanting BROWN BREAD. Our business is to furnish LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD Flour as an article of ABSOLUTE PERFECTION. WE DO THIS, and on our simple statement of the above facts ask for your patronage. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR, ORANGE LABEL, in FIVE POUND CARTONS.

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$5 TO $15 PER DAY AT HOME SELLing Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel; no experience; no capital; every house has goods needing plating. H. K. Demo & Co., Columbus, Ohio. 22 ep 1sats

WANTED—MEN WHO UNDERSTAND working with tools, wood, iron or tin, or who have worked with machinery or who are handy with carpenter tools; $5 will be needed for patterns; experience not necessary; pleasant indoor winter business; light steady employment; good wages can be made. Address with stamp, The Brand Roung Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR GROCERY and tea business. Address J. 82, Bee office. 29sept3

WANTED—FOUR CABINET MAKERS. T. J. Collins & Co., 221 Walnut street. 29sept3

WANTED—YOUNG MAN BETWEEN 16 and 18 to do chores around house. Enquire in evening between 6 and 8, 3450 Collingwood avenue, near 10-mile creek. 29sept3

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF two horses and drive delivery wagon; none but an experienced man with horses and strictly temperate need apply. Address Grocer, care Bee office. 29sept3

WANTED—PORTER, AT C. L. PAINE'S. Call at once, 915 Summit street, near L cust street. 28sept3

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEman at the Burnett House. 28sep.2

WANTED—BARBER, AT 852 BROADway. Emil Kraemer. 28sept3

WANTED—A COMPETENT, SOBER AND industrious man to take care of one and two cows. Apply at once at 1045 Grand ave. 26sept4t

WANTED—BOYS OVER 14 YEARS OLD for messengers at American District Telegraph Office. 29sept3

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE MANagement of permanent branch for established Chicago house; will pay all expenses and $125 per month salary; also percentage on all business done; must invest $1,500 in stock of goods to be carried and must give entire attention to business. Horace Emmins, 605 Home Insurance Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN for this territory; good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Chas. J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. 23sept1m

WANTED—AT HOTEL MADISON, ONE bell boy and one elevator boy. 19sept-tf

WANTED—WOOD CHOPPERS. APPLY to the Dewey Stave Co., 48 and 49 St. Clair Building, Toledo, O. 21sept10p

WANTED — FIFTY GENTLEMANLY clerks to sell clothing, etc., at the Great Railroad Wreck. Call from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m at 113 St. Clair street, next door to Wheeler Opera House. 12sept-tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD NURSE GIRL—MRS. Arnet Taylor, 276S Monroe st. 29-ep3t

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL AT 520 Cherry street. 29sept3

WANTED—FOR MONDAYS, A COMPEtent laundress; colored woman preferred. Apply, with recommendations, at 1835 Collingwood ave. 29sept3

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; NONE NEED apply that is not experienced; wages $4 per week. Apply 1106 Adams street. 29sept3

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must bring good references. Apply at 130 Eleventh street. 29sept3

WANTED—NURSE GIRL. INQUIRE 1603 Madison street. 29sept3

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. Apply at once at 128 19th street, between Monroe and Jefferson. 29sept3

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at No. 548 South street. 29sept3

WANTED—GOOD MEAT AND VEGEtable cook; good wages. J. E. Patterson, 135 Summit st. 26sept3t

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR kitchen work; no washing. Apply, with references, at 1835 Collingwood ave. 29sept3

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German preferred. Call at 327 14th street. 29sept3

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK OR girl for general housework. Apply at once at 1409 Monroe street. 29sept3

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 829 Colfax street. 27sep5

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1820 Franklin avenue, 2nd door from Adams. 27sept3

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; no cooking; if not fond of children need not apply. 1063 Oakwood ave. 28sept2

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK. Inquire 1603 Madison street. 28sept3

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply 1017 Huron street. 28sept3

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; no washing or ironing; good wages to good girl; references required. Enquire at 322 Huron street, between Adams and Madison. 27sept3

WANTED—DISHWASHER AT 241 SUMmit street. 27sept3

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 327 17th street. 27sept-tf

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL IN FAMILY of two. 806 Jefferson. 26sept3t

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing; good wages. Apply at once at 1403 Huron st. 26sept3t

WANTED—COOK—WITH RECOMMENdations. Apply to Mrs. Geo. H. Ketcham, corner Madison and Eleventh, at once; German girl preferred. 10sept-tf

WANTED—SECOND GIRL, GERMAN preferred. Apply to Mrs. Geo. H. Ketcham, corner Madison and Eleventh; must have recommendations. 10sept-tf

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MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27feb6y

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, organs, horses, cattle, wagons, etc., without removal and on satisfactory terms; partial payments received deducting cost pro rata. All business strictly confidential. Lucas Loan Co., Room 3, Trinity Block, corner Adams and St. Clair. Entrance on both streets. 27sep1m

MONEY TO LOAN—THE MUTUAL AID Building & Loan Co. will advance money to persons desiring to build, or for other purposes, upon real estate security. Borrowers can repay their loans at any time, and are given the most favorable terms. Call on A. J. J. Machen, secretary, 310 Superior street, for particulars. 22sept4w

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, from one to ten years; interest payable annually, with privilege of paying any part or all of the principle at any time. For further information call on or address, L. Vanderburg, 37 Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. 3sep1m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24octlyr

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT money come direct to me. I will loan you money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal, and on the most satisfactory terms. Partial payments received reducing cash pro rata. All business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 11sep1m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE only, in large or small amounts at low rate of interest; can arrange to make partial payments if desired. 512 Madison street. T. S. Merrill. 30auglyr

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 2, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

FOR SALE.

AUCTION, MARKET SPACE, SATURday, Oct. 1st, 10 a. m., 20 Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; 100 chairs; parlor and dining room furniture. W. G. Alexander, Auctioneer. 28sept3

FOR SALE—MILLINERY AND DRESSmaking parlors in a fine location; rent reasonable; best of reasons for selling. For full particulars address W., Toledo Blade. 29sep2p

FOR SALE—ONE WHOLE OUTFIT OF butcher's tools, including refrigerator. Address J. 79, Bee office. 28sept0p

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Two handsome new two-story cottages on Ontario street; lots 30x130; monthly payments; 6 per cent. interest; price $1,200 each. Geo. E. Pomeroy & Son. 28sept4

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FOR RENT—TWO STORY BRICK house nine rooms, Indiana avenue, near Lenk street, with every facility, water, gas and street car service; rent low to a good and careful tenant. Apply 629 Indiana avenue, west of Lenk. 3sept-tf

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THE EAST Side on East Broadway, nicely located and at a reasonable price. Enquire at Cigar Store 1003 Summit street. 24sept6

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FAMILY horse for sale. Enquire Murphy's livery, 21st street. 23-sept6p

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE DELIVERY horse and top wagon, in good condition. Enquire of C. C. Hirssig & Bro., 1425 Cherry street. 27sept6

FOR SALE—$20,000 STOCK OF THE Findlay Brewing Co. Enquire of M. M. Epstein, 1014 Superior street. 19aug-tf

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON MAPLEwood, on the west side, between Virginia street and Delaware avenue. Enquire H. F. Wade, St. Clair street. 20july-tf

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIdence on the corner of 22nd and Madison streets, lately the home of M. J. Enright. Enquire of Scribner & Hurd. 22aug-tf

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6aprlyr

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FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room with educated German family; all improvements; home comforts; pleasant location; references exchanged. Address J. 46, Bee office. 17sept-tf

FOR RENT—STORE NUMBER 320 MONroe street. Enquire at store. 28sep.-tf

ROOMS—THREE ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms in a new house; all modern conveniences; fire places in each room. Apply at 423 10th street. 27sept6p

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room in private family, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Address 328 Indiana ave. 27sept3p

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR rent; two single rooms and one large one; use of bath and gas light, at 326 Huron street, between Madison and Adams streets. 27sept2p

FOR RENT—ONE FRONT ROOM ON first floor, well furnished. Call 223 Erie. 19sept-tf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE, WELL FURnished room; all the conveniences; good neighborhood; five minutes from postoffice; suitable for one or two gentlemen; references required. Enquire at 121 10th street. 19sept-tf

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room, bath, etc.; all modern conveniences, for gentleman only. Apply 917 Madison. 7sept-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A LADIES' BICYCLE—MUST be cheap for cash and in good condition. Address J. 26, care Bee, stating price and make of wheel. 27sept3p

WANTED—TO BUY SOME SHELVING and show cases. Address J. 75, Bee office. 27sept3

STATES & THOMAN, ARCHITECTS, Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. Plans and specifications and details furnished on short notice. june-23-to-jan-15-'93

WANTED — COTTAGE OR SMALL house; must be in good repair and good neighborhood; not far from business center. Address V., care Bee. 10sept-tf

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288. C. C. & H. H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 3dec-tf

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—A NEW COTTAGE, CENtrally located; will exchange for vacant lots or horse and carriage and give long time on the balance. Address J. 27, care of Bee. 27sept3p

FOR RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOM with every modern convenience in private family; choice location, at 702 Walnut, corner Erie; references exchanged.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—ABOUT OCT. 1ST, A NICE residence on Hewey street, directly in rear of mine; price $25 per month. Isaac D. Smead. 29aug-tf

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE DWELLINGS, No. 363 and 367 Nebraska avenue, with all modern improvements; terms reasonable to good parties. Inquire 361 Nebraska avenue. 28sept2p

FOR RENT—8-ROOM, CENTRALLY LOcated dwelling, modern conveniences, $35; modern 7-room flat, $25. J. P. Delphey & Co., 7 Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. 27sep6p

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 1704 Monroe street; all modern improvements; possession Oct. 1st. Sam T. Fisk, 311 Madison street. 27sept-tf

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY dwelling in good condition, 408 Wisconsin street, second door from Division; will rent reasonable to responsible parties. Enquire at 436 11th street. 27sep3p

FOR RENT—COTTAGE 309 INDIana avenue; natural gas and city water; rent $15. Inquire 315 Indiana ave. 23sep6p

FOR RENT—LARGE BRICK HOUSE OF ten rooms; water, gas, and natural gas connections. No. 1818 Adams street; rent $33.33 per month; key at Drug Store corner Adams and Warren streets. D. C. Hart, Agent. 30aug-tf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FOX TERRIER, ABOUT 9 months old; dark marks around each eye and black mark on back near tail. A liberal reward will be given for his return to 1930 Vermont avenue. 27s-pt-tf

GOAT LOST—WHITE AND BLACK. Any information will be cheerfully received at Goldberg & Jacobson's, 434 Summit st. 29sep 2

LOST—PURSE, LEATHER WITH CHAIN attacher, containing $5.50. Lost on Superior between Adams and Madison, near Dr. Stipp's. Finder please leave at Bee office and receive suitable reward. 28-sep 3p

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WANTED—AGENTS—MALE AND FEmale, to sell an article in use every day; agents make $3 to $5 a day. Call on or address James O. Fallon, 380 Lafayette street, Toledo, O. 29sept3p

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY, $40 to $100 and expenses earned monthly selling our warranted stock; steady work; experience not required; instructions and outfit free. R. G. Chase & Co., Geneva, N. Y. 27sept1m

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WHO WISH to earn $20 to $25 every week, write us and we will explain how. Easy employment at home. Address Mattoon & Co., Oswego, N. Y. 27sept7p

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS; salary or commission; steady work; prompt pay. Write Ellwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 22july-to-Oct-10

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WANTED—SITUATIONS.

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WANTED—PLAIN SEWING; ALSO children's sewing to do at home. Address 833 Seneca street, upstairs. 28-ep3

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY WHO HAS experience in office work, position as bookkeeper or assistant; can furnish best of references. Address J. 81, care Bee. 29sep3

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING OR plain sewing to do at home or go out by the day. Call or address 125 Maumee avenue. 29sep3

WANTED—SITUATION IN AN INSURance office copying, filling policies, etc.; can use typewriter; references given. Address Miss N., Fayette, O., Box 220. 27sept3

WANTED—TO WASH AND IRON BY the day. Mrs. Benzing, 447 Hamilton street. 28sept3

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WANTED—WORK TO DO, EITHER washing or house cleaning. Address 518 Hamilton street. 27sept3

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper by middle-aged lady for a widower with or without children; best of care taken of children. Address J. 74, care Bee. 27sep3

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IF YOU NEED AN EXPERIENCED, COMpetent stenographer, with the best of references, address N, care Bee. 3:

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THREE NIHILIST VICTIMS.

English society and Russian politics are not much akin. And when, a short time ago, a certain illustrious family in one of the midland counties went into deepest mourning for the untimely death of the son and heir of the lordly house, and and at about the same time word came from St. Petersburg that a new Nihilist conspiracy had been discovered, no one dreamed of connecting the two events. They were, however, most intimately related. Indeed, they were merely two manifestations of one and the same episode, the circumstances of which rival any written novel or acted play in all the elements of romance, sentiment and tragedy. In telling the story as it has been told to me, and as it has been quietly told to those interested in the actors, I shall use fictitious names. No worthy purpose can be served by making known to the world the actual identity of the dead. But in all other particulars it is a simple chronicle of facts which have come to pass in this commonplace year of this commonplace age.

George Thornton, as we may call the hero of the drama, was a rich young Englishman of noble birth, the heir to a famous title and estates. A year ago he went to live at the Russian capital, where he presently fell in love with a young lady of exalted rank, whom we may call Olga Ozoteroff. She was the only child of a famous Russian general, and as her mother was dead, she was mistress of the household, and thus free to do very much as she pleased. Indeed, she was noted as much for her freedom of manner and fearless unconventionality as for her beauty of person and grace of character. When, therefore, she and the young Englishman became engaged their manner toward each other was more like that of a pair of American young people, than of the chaperon-guarded and convention-fettered people of the Old World.

Her freedom and independence at first startled and almost shocked her lover, who was accustomed to conservative English ways. But he perforce regarded everything she did as right. And so he obeyed her without demur when, one evening, as is legend from the diary he kept, she bade him accompany her secretly from her father's palace to an unknown part of the city. For half an hour they drove through various streets, whither he could not tell, for the carriage curtains were closely drawn. Then the carriage stopped. For a moment she sat as if resolute; then bidding him close his eyes until she gave him permission to look, she led him by the hand, out of the carriage, across a court, into some building. The murmur of many voices sounded in his ears, and the lustre of many lights smote his closed eyelids. And then she bade him look.

They stood in a large vaulted hall, among a hundred men and women, most of them young. Strange banners and symbols were displayed along the walls, and on a table in the center of the room three grinning skulls were laid. The scene was strange to him, yet he recognized it at a glance. And when he turned to her, to see if it were a dream, he saw the light of triumph and exultation in her eye, and thus he learned the truth.

She was a Nihilist.

These were all Nihilists. This was their council hall. This was where they plotted treason and murder and the downfall of everything that he held sacred. And hither, to be initiated into their circle, she had led him! For one mad moment he could have smitten her to the death; and in the next he loved her more than ever. Why, this was only an infatuation. This noble girl had revolted against the brutal tyranny of the imperial regime, against which the Englishman had himself in secret raged. In her sublime enthusiasm for liberty she had joined these conspirators. It was a holy ambition. She was a heroine. And because she loved him so greatly and trusted him so implicitly, she had brought hither to make him share in her work of humanity.

Would he be initiated and enrolled? At once! And he pressed forward to take the oaths with headlong zeal. Upon the three skulls he swore them. Upon one, he a representative of the British empire, swore the annihilation of all government. Upon the second he, the scion of an ancient and a noble house, swore the annihilation of society. And upon the third, he, a pillar of the Established Church, swore the annihilation of all gods! And when he saw the approving light in her eyes, and felt the fond pressure of her hand, he exulted in that which he had done.

Serious thoughts came on the morrow, when for a few hours he was parted from her. He realized the enormity of the oaths that he had sworn. He knew that he had allied himself with that which he most loathed. He knew that he had imperilled his name and his very life. It was horrible.

Ah, but he would get out of it all. They would soon, must soon, be married. Then he would take her home to England, and all this would be a dream of the past. It was her love of freedom and humanity that had made her a Nihilist. It was her love of him that had inspired her to lead him into the same dark circle. What a noble woman! And in England, beyond all reach of conspiracy, beyond all need of it, how happy they would be!

A few days later a startling event occurred. The circle was informed that a great blow was to be struck. A tyrant was to be removed. The Committee of Action reported that the time was opportune and the victim within easy reach. His name, as usual, was not divulged to the circle, but was to be known—until the event—only to the committee and to the member chosen to execute the decree. This report was greeted with unanimous approval. Thornton hesitated for a moment; but when he saw the fanatic fire that blazed in Olga's eyes, he, too, joined in the cry.

Forthwith all members of the circle, two by two, renewed their oaths, and added another, to obey unhesitatingly the commands of the committee on action, whatever they might be. Two by two they swore, their hands clasped above the grinning skulls, while the president of the circle clasped their two hands in his. In this way George Thornton and Olga Ozoteroff took their oaths together. And the president of the circle grasped their hands with unwonted fervor, and articulated with added emphasis each word of their dreadful vows. He had been a suitor of hers, this Loris Stransky; and there were those who said he hated the man who had succeeded where he had failed. Yet surely such passions were forgotten now, and he and Thornton were loyal comrades in the holy work of Russia's redemption. Certainly none had more cordially welcomed the young Englishman to the circle, and none took a more fraternal interest in him than Loris Stransky.

Next the committee cast into an urn the names of all the members of the circle who were well fitted to execute the tyrant's death sentence, and placed the urn before the president, that he might draw forth one by lot. There was a painful silence for a moment as Stransky thrust in his hand and then held up the folded slip of paper.

"Swear we, all of us," he cried, hoarsely, "to abide by the lot of fate!"

"We swear it!" was the response of all; the voices of the lovers blending with vibrant energy in the fierce chorus.

Then Stransky slowly unfolded the ballot and glanced at the name it bore. His countenance was as fixed as marble and his voice unchanged, as he looked upon the circle and announced the choice.

"George Thornton!"

And then a mighty cheer arose, and they thronged around the Englishman to congratulate him on his good fortune, in that he, a foreigner, and the newest member of the circle, should thus be chosen for such an exalted duty. And even she came closer to him, with quivering lips, but flashing eyes, and whispered fondly: "Now am I prouder of thee and love thee more than ever."

Then the president of the circle spoke again.

"We greet thee, our brother," he said, "and we envy thee the fortune that is thine. Now, come. All the world knows that thou are beloved by her who is standing at thy side. It is fitting that she should equip thee for thy errand and bid thee speed!"

And they all cried, "It is well!"

Then in obedience to a sign from Stransky, she placed in her lover's hand a pistol, a dagger and a bomb.

"These," she said, "or one of them, as chance may offer, for him whose name is to be given thee."

And then, a tiny capsule of deadly poison.

"This," she added with unwavering voice, "this in case of capture or of failure, for—thyself!"

Finally, the committee led him apart, to acquaint him secretly with the name of his victim. The name was inscribed upon a card, which was placed in Stransky's hands. He thrust it into his bosom for a moment, then drew it forth, and without a word displayed it to Thornton's sight. And the Englishman's eyes were blinded as by a thousand lightning bolts, as he read the name:

"General Ozoteroff!"

There was no member of all that circle so serene and self-possessed, on the surface, as George Thornton. He turned away from Stransky and the committee with a smile, took his usual part in the business that followed, and escorted his fiance home in the gayest of moods. Then he went to his own home and locked himself up for twelve hours alone. And when he was again seen by his friends, he was buoyant and light-hearted as ever. But he had spent twelve hours in close communion with death and hell.

One thing only was to be done. He must marry her at once and return to England. The committee had given him a week in which to do his work. Before that week was ended he and Olga must leave Russia forever. When he told her his desire she looked on him with amazement, then with joy.

"Yes, yes," she exclaimed. "It will be best so. You will have done your work for liberty, and then—"

"My work!" he echoed.

"Yes, your—your work," she whispered, looking around fearfully to see that none could hear. "You remember—the—the circle! Within a week you must do it. And then we will go! Ah, I shall be your reward!"

"Olga! My God! But I cannot! Don't you understand? I cannot—"

Then he stopped. He had caught her eye. All the majesty of her heroic nature, all the fire of her untamed heart, shone in it. She seemed to tower to colossal proportions, and her voice was like that of the Accusing Angel.

"Are you afraid? Is this how you keep your oath? Is safety dearer to you than honor? Then hear me, sir! I love you—God only knows how much! But I swear it, upon my mother's memory, that if you fail to fulfil your oath to humanity, and to me, I will never so much as look upon you again. So, choose! No, not a word. You have no right even to speak of your duty here. It is a violation of your oath. Go, do it! In that very hour I shall become your bride; but until then, never!"

She passed from the room with the air of a queen, and he saw her no more. Ten times within the week he called on her. But she would not see him. "When your work is done," was all the message she would send.

Thus far, the record of George Thornton's diary. The closing scene of the drama is told by a Russian refugee.

The week was gone, and the deed not done. For the first time Thornton went to the circle alone. She was already there. Stransky was there. All were there, gathered in groups, discussing in undertones—he knew too well what subject. As he entered the hall, not one greeted him with word or look or gesture, but all shrank from him with averted faces; all save Stransky, who regarded him with a smile of triumph. The Englishman returned it with the defiance of desperation. Then Stransky took his place as president and called the circle to order.

"Friends," he said "we meet to-night in sadness, to mourn a wrong to freedom. We have among us a traitor and a coward. One week ago, you well remember, a solemn lot fell upon one of our number to do a great work for the cause of humanity. There was not one of us who did not envy him his mission. He swore to accomplish it within the week. He received his instructions and his preparations. And now the week is past. His work has not been performed. It has not even been attempted. And yet he lives; he enters this hall to-night. Friends, behold the coward and the traitor!"

As Stransky uttered these words and pointed to Thornton, a low but ominous murmur arose from the circle. The Englishman stood alone, erect defiant. Then Stransky continued:

"Another will do the work, but what shall be the lot of this one who has proven false to his oath?"

From every member of the circle came the fierce sentence, "Death!" And clear above them all he heard her voice pronounce the fatal word!

"Then," said Stransky, "let the executioner be chosen."

The names of all the members of the circle were placed in the urn, and Stransky drew one forth, as if by lot.

"This is indeed most strangely just!" he said, as he looked at the card. "It is a fitting decree that the very hand that equipped the traitor for his task should now deal out his doom. Olga Ozoteroff, to you the grateful task is given to rid the world of a foe to liberty. Strike the first blow, and all our blades shall follow yours!"

At the word, all drew their knives. Even Olga drew hers, though moving as one in a dream.

"But first," said Stransky, "let him return the tools that a more faithful workman is to use."

Without a word Thornton drew from his pockets and placed upon the table the pistol, knife and bomb. Then he drew forth the poison capsule also, hesitated, looked on it with a smile, and laid it by the others. Then she stepped forward, very close, and looked him fully in the eyes, and smote him a mortal blow. And when he felt her dagger in his bosom, he reeled, and caught against a pillar, and cried aloud in such a tone that all the circle, who were rushing forward to redden their knives in his blood, stopped short.

"One word!" he said, "and then—I die! I broke my oath, but not through cowardice. Olga Ozoteroff, it was for love of thee; for the man I was to slay was—thy—father!"

And she stood still, transfixed with double horror. But then one of the committee on action spoke aloud:

"What does this mean? We did not doom Ozoteroff! His was not the name we gave!"

And the others of the committee also said, "It was not he!" And one cried, "Loris Stransky! it is thou who has played false!"

Then the dying man staggered three paces forward to where an ancient battle ax was hanging upon the wall. And with the last ebbing effort of his ended life he tore it down, and swung it in the air, and with one mighty stroke he shore the traitor Stransky from collarbone to hip. And as they both fell dead the fairest woman in all Russia fell down between them, and her lifeless head lay on her lover's lifeless heart.

And a great silence reigned throughout the hall.—M. W. Leyton, in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

In German literary publications during 1891, theology held the first place. Out of 18,875 literary productions, 1,763 belonged to the province of theology and 1,731 to literature proper (novels, poems and dramas).

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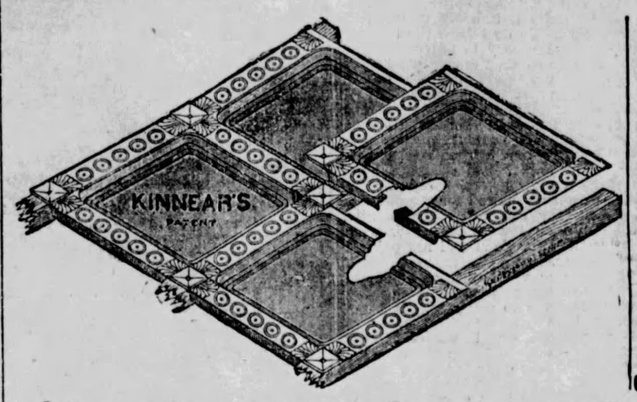

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C. WALL, Secretary.
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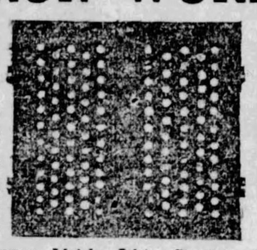
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